

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914.

PRICE
SIXPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ALEXANDER PRIZE ESSAY.

The Candidates for the Alexander Medal are free to select any subject provided that it is first submitted to the approval of H. HALT, Esq., Library Director of the Royal Historical Society, 7, South Square, Gray's Inn.

But, for guidance as to the class of subjects desired by the Council the following three are submitted as suitable:—
(a) The Municipal Government of Calais during the English Occupation.

(b) The Relations of England and the Republic of Genoa during the 14th and 15th Centuries.

(c) The Early Career of George Canning, 1792-1800.

A candidate may select any one of these or his own subject, with the proviso mentioned above, and the Essay must be sent in not later than MARCH 1, 1915.

Exhibitions.

ROYAL ACADEMY. SUMMER EXHIBITION

Open 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Thursdays, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Admission 1s. Children 6d.
SEASON TICKET 5s.

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STATUETTES in Silver, Bronze, and Wood by E. O. DE ROSALES.
PORTRAITS and Groups of Horses in Bronze by HERBERT HASLETT.
INDIAN PICTURES by A. FYZEE-RAHAMIN.
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WILLIAM MARCHANT & CO., 5, Regent Street, S.W.

Educational.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.

CROLL SCHOLARSHIP.

Applications are invited for a CROLL SCHOLARSHIP, tenable for Three Years, of the value of not less than 200l. per annum. Candidates must be not more than 25 years of age on January 1, 1915. According to the actual terms of the will of Alexander Croll, this Scholarship "shall be open to all students residing in South Africa under British Rule."

The Scholarship will be awarded for the purpose of carrying out special work of a Literary or Scientific nature, and candidates are invited to give, in addition to particulars of their academic and other qualifications, a statement as to the nature of the work which they propose to undertake.

The Scholarship cannot be held by any one in receipt of a salary. The Scholarship may be held in South Africa, or in such other place as may be approved by the College Council. Other things being equal, preference will be given to a present or past student of the South African College. Further information, if required, will be supplied by the Registrar.

Applications, in envelopes inscribed with the words "Croll Scholarship Application," must reach THE REGISTRAR, South African College, Cape Town, not later than OCTOBER 28, 1914.

MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (est. 1880),
Keith House, 123-125, REGENT STREET, W., English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad, Schools recommended, and placed with full information, gratis on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office hours, 10-6; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. Regent 3627.

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PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS, and of ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE, and UNIVERSITY TUTORS. Sent (free of charge) to Parents on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, POWELL, SMITH & FAWCETT, School Agents, 34, Bedford Street, Strand. Telephone, 7021 Gerard.

Situations Vacant.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

BINGLEY TRAINING COLLEGE.

Principal—Miss H. M. WODEHOUSE, M.A. D.Phil.

The West Riding Education Committee invite applications for the Post of LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY AND NATURE STUDY at the Bingley Training College, for a period of One Year only, commencing in SEPTEMBER next. Salary 170l. Candidates must be women. Last date for the receipt of applications JULY 10.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (Secondary Branch), County Hall, Wakefield.

THE CITY OF CORK CHURCH SCHOOL BOARD.

THE CORK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Governors invite applications for the Post of HEAD MASTER. Applicants must be members of the Church of Ireland or of England, under 40 years of age, and have a University Degree in Honours.

Salary 200l. per annum, with a Capitation allowance of 1l. per year for each pupil, on the average attendance over 60, together with the residence and premises at Sidney Place (free of rent and taxes) and the privilege of taking Boarders.

There are 120 Pupils at present on the Roll, viz., 15 Boarders and 105 Day Boys.

Further particulars and form of application, to be returned on or before JULY 21, 1914, may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope from

Rev. R. T. HEARN, LL.D., Hon. Secretary, Edmondson, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork.

July 1, 1914.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES

AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

COLEG PRIFATHROPAOL DDEUDIR CYMRU A MYNWY. The Council of the College invites applications for the Post of SECOND ASSISTANT LECTURER in the Departments for the Training of Men Teachers for Elementary and Secondary Schools. Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications, with testimonials (which need not be printed), must be received on or before SATURDAY, July 11, 1914.

Cardiff, June 17, 1914.

D. J. A. BROWN, Registrar.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

HEAD MASTERSHIP.

The Governors invite applications for the Post of MASTER of Dulwich College in place of Mr. A. H. Gilkes, resigned. Salary 2,000l. per annum, and a residence.

Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom the forms of application accompanied by thirty copies of not more than four testimonials must be sent before JULY 15.

No personal canvass of the Governors is permitted. S. W. BICKELL, Clerk to the Governors. Dulwich College, S.E., June 28, 1914.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Applications are invited from Graduates (Men) of British Universities for a SECRETARYSHIP in the Department of the Academic Registrar. Preference will be given to Graduates of the University of London, and to candidates between the ages of 25 and 30. Salary 200l. rising by annual increments to a maximum of 250l. or 300l. Requests for printed forms of application and further particulars should be marked on the outside "secretaryship," and should be accompanied by an addressed foolscap envelope. The last day for receiving applications is FRIDAY, July 17.

HENRY A. MIERF, Principal.

VACANCY FOR AN INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS

under the CEYLON EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies requires an INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS for service under the Ceylon Education Department. Salary 200l. rising by annual increments of 25l. to 300l. Candidates must be Graduates in Honours of a British University, and qualified to inspect and examine higher work in English Subjects and Classics in Secondary English Schools. The officer appointed will be entitled to leave of absence and pension under the regulations of Government service in Ceylon, and will be expected to assume duties at the beginning of OCTOBER. Applications should be submitted before JULY 14, in covers marked "C.A." to THE SECRETARY, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W.

SCOTTISH CANDIDATES should apply to THE SECRETARY, Scotch Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES,

ABERYSTWYTH.

ALEXANDRA HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.

APPOINTMENT OF LADY WARDEN.

The Council of the College invites applications for the Post of LADY WARDEN OF THE HOSTEL FOR WOMEN STUDENTS. The salary offered is 200l. per annum, payable terminally, together with board and residence at the hostel.

Applications, which must be received not later than JULY 17, 1914, should be forwarded to the undersigned, from whom further particulars of the appointment may be obtained.

Canvassing will be considered a ground for disqualification. J. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

BOROUGH OF SWINDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SWINDON AND NORTH WILTS SECONDARY SCHOOL

AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTION.

Principal—Mr. G. B. BURKHARDT, M.Sc.

AMENDED NOTICE.

The Committee invite applications for the following Posts:—
(1) SENIOR ENGLISH MASTER at a commencing salary of 170l. per annum (inclusive). Applicants must be Honours Graduates who have had special experience in teaching English up to and beyond Matriculation Standard in good Secondary Schools.
(2) SENIOR GEOGRAPHY MASTER at a commencing salary of 160l. per annum (inclusive). Applicants must be Honours Graduates who have special qualifications in Geography and have taught the subject successfully up to Matriculation Standard in good Secondary Schools.

Preference will be given in both cases to candidates who can teach Physical Exercises on modern lines, other things being equal. Further particulars, the nature of which should be clearly specified, may be obtained on application to the PRINCIPAL.

Applications, which should be sent in as soon as possible and will be received up to JULY 10, to be on forms obtainable from

Education Office, Town Hall, Swindon. W. SEATON, Secretary.

June 28, 1914.

TAUNTON'S SCHOOL, SOUTHAMPTON.

Applications are invited from experienced qualified teachers for the Post of ASSISTANT MASTER. He should be a Graduate, and candidates should have a strong recommendation. The successful candidate will be required to take up his duties on SEPTEMBER 15, 1914. Commencing salary, 180l. per annum. Forms of application (to be returned not later than JULY 10) may be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

DEDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Head Mistress—Miss M. E. BOON, M.A.

APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR MISTRESS.

WANTED, in September, A MISTRESS specially trained for Lower School Work. Good experience in this part of a Secondary School essential. Initial salary 110l. Salary scale and also application form, which should be returned as quickly as possible, obtainable on sending stamped envelope to the undersigned.

HERBERT REEF, Secretary, Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland. June 1914.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, £1 8s.; Foreign, £1 10s. 6d. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for the KHEDIVIAL TRAINING COLLEGE, CAIRO, under the Ministry of Education:— LECTURER IN SCIENCE (Experimental Physics and Chemistry). Salary 400l. per annum (L.E. 35 per mensem), rising to 550l. (L.E. 45 per mensem) on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.

Candidates must be under 35 years of age. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as Teachers. Four lessons daily, on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Applications should be addressed not later than JULY 13, 1914, to A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, The Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom further information and copies of the application form may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for the KHEDIVIAL TRAINING COLLEGE, CAIRO, under the Ministry of Education:— TEACHER OF PHYSICAL EXERCISES (Swedish System). Appointment under contract. Length of engagement two years. Salary 300l. per annum (L.E. 30 per mensem). Allowance for passage to Egypt and for return at close of contract.

Applicants must be from about 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried. They must have had certified training in a course of Swedish Gymnastics, and have had experience in teaching in a School. Preference will be given to applicants who have also a University Degree. Daily work, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Applications should be addressed not later than JULY 13, 1914, to A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom further information and copies of the application form may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, EGYPT

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Applications are invited for the following appointments to date from the beginning of OCTOBER next:—

1. ASSISTANT MASTER OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT THE HONOURABLE SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY AND COMMERCE, CAIRO.

2. ASSISTANT MASTER OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT THE BULAK TECHNICAL SCHOOL, CAIRO.

Salaries will be in the grade of salary from L.F. 24 to L.F. 32 a month. An allowance of L.F. 25 will be paid after arrival in lieu of passage money. No board or lodging is provided.

Candidates must be from 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried. They must possess a University Degree in Honours and have had teaching experience.

Before making a formal application intending candidates should apply in writing to THE DIRECTOR, Egyptian Educational Mission, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., for a copy of the note of particulars and of the form of application. No applications can be received after JULY 21.

June 24, 1914.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DAVENTRY.

A SENIOR ASSISTANT MISTRESS is REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER next, principally to teach English Subjects, Geography or Drawing (drawing to be a subsidiary subject). A Degree, or its equivalent, and experience are essential. The salary offered is 100l. per annum, rising to 110l. per annum.

An ASSISTANT MASTER is also REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER next to teach Mathematics and Natural Science. Experience in each of these subjects is also looked for. The salary offered is 110l. per annum, rising to 120l. per annum.

Further particulars and forms of application, which must be returned not later than MONDAY, July 13, 1914, can be obtained from the undersigned.

J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education, County Education Office, Northampton, June 24, 1914.

BATLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss D. L. BAKEWELL.

WANTED, on SEPTEMBER 17, 1914, A FORM MISTRESS, with Honour Degree in History. Experience or Secondary Training essential. Subject, Mathematics. Commencing salary 190l. per annum.—Form of application (which must be returned to me not later than JULY 10, 1914) may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from

G. R. H. DANEY, M.A., Hon. Director of Education, Education Office, Batley, June 27, 1914.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of MODERN LANGUAGE MASTER at Strand School.

Candidates should be between 180l. and 200l. according to previous experience, rising to 300l. by yearly increments of 10l. Candidates should have obtained Honours in a Final Examination for Degree held by a recognised University. In special cases a Degree requirement may be relaxed, provided a candidate is otherwise specially qualified. A thorough knowledge of French and German, both written and oral, is essential.

Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, July 13, 1914. Every communication must be marked "H." on the envelope.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant. No relative of a member of the Advisory Sub-Committee of the School is eligible.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the positions of **HEAD OF THE LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT AT THE KENNINGTON ROAD COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE**, Kennington Park, S.E., and at the **BLACKHATH ROAD COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE**, S.E.

The persons appointed will be required to attend for about Three Hours on each of the Two Evenings a week for the whole of the Session (September, 1914, to Whitehall, 1915), to give instructions in one language and correct the homework of their students, to advise upon and supervise the instruction in languages (chiefly French, German, and Spanish), and apart from their own teaching, to make during the Session at least fifteen visits of a supervisory character to other Language Classes in the Institute. The salary will be at the rate of Fifty Guineas for the Session of about thirty-four weeks.

In the case of Blackhath Road Commercial Institute, the appointment will not be renewed after the end of the Session, 1914-15. Applications must be on forms "T.17 (p)" to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to **THE EDUCATION OFFICER**, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1914. Every communication must be marked "T.6" on the envelope. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant. **LAURENCE GOMME**, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of **FORM MISTRESS at the COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, LUTHAM**, specially qualified to teach Mathematics, and able to teach English. Commencing salary from 1902. to 1700, according to previous experience, rising to 2200, by yearly increments of 100. Candidates should have obtained Honours in Mathematics in a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University.

Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to **THE EDUCATION OFFICER**, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1914. Every communication must be marked "T.4" on the envelope. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant. No relative of a Member of the Advisory Sub-Committee of the school is eligible. **LAURENCE GOMME**, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

BOROUGH OF BOOTLE.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WANTED, IN SEPTEMBER, AN ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the Preparatory Form (Boys of ages 8-10 years).

Candidates must have had Secondary School teaching experience, and will be expected to take all the usual form subjects for boys of that age, including Handwriting. The appointment will be, in the first instance, for one year; commencing salary, 1600.

Forms of application to be obtained from **THE SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION**, Town Hall, Bootle, and returned not later than JULY 15, 1914.

NORFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

EAST DERHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors of the above-named School invite applications for the following appointments for SEPTEMBER:—

1. **FORM MISTRESS** specially qualified in French. Experience and residence abroad essential. Initial salary 150.
2. **FORM MISTRESS** specially qualified in Geometry and Modern Geography. Experience essential; Degree desirable. Initial salary 1100. Applications, enclosing copies of testimonials, should be sent not later than JULY 15, 1914, to—

A. E. WHITBY, Clerk to the Governors
14, Cemetery Road, East Derham, June 30, 1914.

Situations Wanted.

COLONIAL BARRISTER, 28 years of age, speaking Italian, French, Spanish, desires **SECRETARYSHIP** or **LITERARY POST**.—Address **BARRISTER**, 111, Sda. Itorri, Siena, Italia.

Miscellaneous.

TRANSLATION, Research, Indexing, Articles, and other Literary Work. Classics, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese. Varied experience. Moderate terms.—Miss **SALBY**, 25, St. Stephen's Road, Baywater.

GENTLEMAN prepared to execute **TRANSLATIONS** of Books, Papers, Manuscript, &c., in Russian, Swedish, German, Spanish, French.—S. W., 129A, Alexandra Road, N.W.

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER.—Authors invited to send description, for immediate publication in volume form, direct to Publisher, **MR. ARTHUR H. STOCKWELL**, 25, Ludgate Hill, London, who will always make best offer possible. Typewriting MS. not essential. Advice free.

AUTHORS' MSS. Criticized, Revised, and Prepared for Press. Type-writing at moderate rates by skilled and educated operators. Promptness, neatness, and accuracy guaranteed.—O. M. DUNCAN, Gramere, Gramere Road, Furlay, Surrey.

NOTICE TO AUTHORS.—In cases of doubt and difficulty about literary work or sales, Authors should communicate with **MR. STANHOPE W. SPRIGG**, Literary Consultant, 31, Charing Cross, Whitehall, S.W. Full information given as to the best channels of publication and most suitable markets. Fees moderate. For some years Hon. Literary Adviser to the Society of Women Journalists.

EAST HENDRED, one of the most charming and interesting villages in breezy Berkshire, having both Roman and Anglican Churches, and Post and Telegraph Offices. **FOR SALE** by AUCTION, on JULY 7, 1914, **FOUR PICTURESQUE OLD COTTAGES** of Tudor type, with garden and small orchard. Could be adapted for a charming week-end or country cottage.—**ADKIN, BELCHER & BOWEN**, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Wantage and Abingdon.

TO SOCIETIES.—The **HALL** (42 by 28) and **ROOMS of the ART WORKERS GUILD**, recently built, are to be let for Meetings, Concerts, and Exhibitions.—Apply to **SECRETARY, A.W.G.**, 6, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

RARE COINS and MEDALS of all periods and countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens **POURCHASED** at the **BEST MARKET PRICES** for Cash.—**SPINK & SONS**, Ltd., Medalists to H.M. the King, 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. (close to Piccadilly Circus).

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE BOOKS.

A Gentleman wishes to dispose of the following books:—**REINER FUCHS**.—*Historien von Altman Reinke der Fuchs*, mit Schönen Kupfern, nach der Ausgabe von 1486 im Hoch Deutsche überzest und mit einer Abhandlung, von dem Urheber, wahren alter und grossen Werthe dieses Gesichts versehen von J. C. Gottscheden, numerous engravings, vellum. Rare. Leipzig, 1793.

PETRARCH (F.).—Das Glücklich Boyden den Pütten und Bosen darin leere und trost wees sich meniglich hierin halten soll, black letter, numerous fine woodcuts, old pigskin, half oak board sides. Augsburg, H. Steyner, 1589.

PLUVINEL (A. de).—*Instruction du Roy en l'Exercice de monter à Cheval*, portraits and numerous plates and engravings, half morocco gilt. Paris, 1629.

NICOLINO FRONZINO.—*The Marriage Ceremony of the Duke of Worcenburg and Princess Ursula*, 1575. Box 307, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

FRAU GEHEIMRAT BÜRGER and Daughter take a **FEW PAYING GUESTS** at their comfortable home, Lorenzstrasse 3, Weisser Hirsch, bei Dresden. Splendid air; near nine woods; easily accessible from Dresden, where they reside in Winter. Educational facilities.—Further particulars from Miss **LAURA PESEL**, Oak House, Bradford.

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AUTHORS' MSS. and TYPE-WRITING of every description accurately and promptly executed. Short-hand Typists provided. Meetings, Lectures, Sermons reported.—**METROPOLITAN TYPING OFFICE**, 27, Chancery Lane, Tel. Central 1565.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 9d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—**M. STUART**, Allendale, Kymberley Road, Harrow.

TYPE-WRITING, SHORTHAND, and all **SECRETARIAL WORK**.—**Mrs. WALKER**, 113, Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea, Telephone: 5128 Ken. Hours: 10-1 and 2-5, Saturdays excepted. Apply Price List.

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TYPE-WRITING of every description carefully and promptly executed at home. 9d. per 1,000, 15,000 6d. per 1,000. Duplicating and Copying, Translations, Shorthand, Cambridge Local.—Miss **NANCY MC FARLANE**, 7, Palmera Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.

Sales by Auction.

Miscellaneous Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will **SELL** by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 8, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, **MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS**, including *The Burlington Fine Arts Club Illustrated Catalogue*, 9 vols.—*Wichiter's Monograph on the Mond Collection*, 3 vols.—*The Art of William Morris*, by Aymer Vallance, Special Edition, and other Folio Fine Art Books—*Belcher and Macartney's Later Renaissance Architecture*, 2 vols.—*Logan's Ozonia Illustrata*, 1675—*Malton's Dublin*, 1792—*Books on Ecclesiastical Art and Antiquities*—*Buller's Birds of New Zealand*, 3 vols.—*Thackeray's Works*, Edition de Luxe, 24 vols.—*Byron's Works*, Large Paper, 13 vols.—*Goldsmith's She stoops to Conquer*, uncut, 1723—First Editions, &c.; also a large Selection of Recent Publications—Standard Works in General Literature, &c.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

Antiquities and Works of Art.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will **SELL** by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 6, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, precisely, **ANTIQUITIES and WORKS of ART**, collected by **Dr. VON TITZSCH** of Hamburg, and the Property of the late **THOMAS BLISS**, Esq., of Coningsburgh, Montpellier Road, Ealing, W.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, containing 2 Plates, price 1s. each.

On **TUESDAY**, July 7, and Three Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the **FOURTH PORTION of the COLLECTION of PRINTED BOOKS and ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS** formed by **HENRY HUTH**, Esq., and since maintained and augmented by his Son, **ALFRED H. HUTH**, Esq., of Fosbury Manor, Wiltshire, comprising the letters **J. J. K. L.**

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had, price 6d. each. Illustrated copies, containing 6 Plates, price 3s. 6d. each.

On **THURSDAY**, July 9, at 1 o'clock precisely, **ETCHINGS** by Old and New Masters, **DRAWINGS**, **SKETCHES** and **CARICATURES**, including the Property of **LADY BUNNING** of Mullerstein, Kells, N.B., from the Collection of the late **Mr. GEORGE SALTING**.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

On **FRIDAY**, July 10, immediately after the Conclusion of the Sale of the Fourth Portion of the Huth Library, **VALUABLE LETTERS and MANUSCRIPTS**, relating to the Early History of Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Engravings, including the Property of the late **Sir HUBERT JERNINGHAM**, K.C.M.G., removed from Longridge Towers, Bervick-on-Tweed (sold by Order of the Executors); the Property of a Gentleman, and from various sources.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL** by AUCTION at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on FRIDAY, July 10, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, **ENGRAVINGS**, as above, comprising **Fancy Subjects** of the Early English and French Schools, by and after celebrated Artists, some in Colours, Portraits in Mezzotint, Line, and Colours, including **Mrs. Fitzherbert**, by Conde, after Corway, a fine impression, with untrimmed margins—**Col. Ransdell Macdonell**, by T. Hodggett, after Sir Henry Raeburn, a superb impression, Mezzotint, Proof, and others—**Sporting Subjects**, including **Under Weight Without a Pilot**, and **No Time to Spare for Refreshment**, by J. Harris, after G. B. Newhouse, a pair of very fine impressions, Aquatints, in Colours, rare—**Earl of Burlington** and his Foxhounds, by Dean, after Marshall, in Colours, &c.—**Topography**, including Views in Savoy, Switzerland, and on the Rhine, by Lupton, Ward, Turner, Day, and others, after John Dennis, the complete Set of **Thirty Mezzotints**, in Five Parts, in original wrappers as issued, Proofs, fine impressions, and others, and **Rare Americans**, comprising Portraits and Views, &c.

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ENGLISH HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

MR. BUTLER has written a very able and stimulating book on the first Reform Bill. As a son of the Master of Trinity and a grandson of Sir James Ramsay, he has a family reputation for scholarship to maintain, and he shows himself fully equal to the task. His book presents a vivid picture of the Reform era, and also throws new light, from family papers and other sources, on the inner history of the Bill. Mr. Butler does not track its Parliamentary course in detail; others have done that in volumes of incredible dullness. He prefers to show how the Bill came into being as a Whig measure, how it assumed its final form, and how, after many vicissitudes, it was accepted by the Commons, the Lords, and the Crown. The controversy of 1911 over the Parliament Bill directed attention once again to King William's promise in 1832 to

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make peers to override the House of Lords, and this episode is fully and fairly discussed by Mr. Butler.

It is a curious fact that, though Reform had long been in the air, and had been persistently advocated by a few bold or eccentric spirits in the House of Commons, it was not the avowed policy of Lord Grey and the official Whigs just before the death of George IV. In February, 1830, Grey dissuaded his son, Lord Howick, from moving a Reform resolution.

"I do not see [he writes] what advantage you would derive by hampering yourself with a question which will always be opposed by the Crown, and on which you cannot rely on the support of the people. Assist in carrying the measure if a fair opportunity should offer, but do not pledge yourself in such a manner as may give ground hereafter, if you should be connected with the Government, as I hope to see you, for reproach in not pushing it. *Experto crede.*"

Yet when Grey took office in the following November, almost his first act was to appoint a Cabinet Committee of four, headed by the Radical Durham and the less advanced Lord John Russell, to draft a Reform Bill. Mr. Butler is unquestionably right in holding that Grey was influenced by the popular agitation organized by Attwood in Birmingham and by Place and others in London, which had been greatly stimulated by the middle-class French Revolution of July. Place's papers, as Mr. Graham Wallas first showed, illuminate the movements of the unrepresented masses, and Mr. Butler has made good use of them. But Grey was in no mood to satisfy the Radicals. He wanted to carry the moderates along with him, and was fearful of going a step too far in dealing with what he called "the perilous question." The Committee of Four proposed the ballot, but Grey and most of his colleagues agreed that this would be a revolutionary change, and struck it out of the draft Bill. King William, as Grey had probably foreseen, declared that he could never have accepted the ballot or universal suffrage, but, somewhat to his Minister's surprise, he agreed to the rest of the scheme—doubtless without knowing whither it would lead him.

Fortified in advance by the King's approval, the Cabinet decided to spring the Bill on the House. Every one knows how Russell's speech of March 1st, 1831, explaining the measure, excited amazement, indignation, and ridicule. Mr. Butler seems to agree with Brougham that, if the Tories had declined to debate so wild a measure (as they thought it), and had insisted on a division, they would have won. They had expected nothing so drastic, and had resolved not to oppose the first reading, so that the opportunity was lost. Delay favoured the Government. Moderate Whigs, at first unfriendly, reconciled themselves to the Bill. On March 22nd the second reading was carried by a single vote. Mr. Butler makes it clear that if Grey had been beaten in this division he must have resigned. The King positively refused to

let him dissolve. The same difficulty was met a month later. Anticipating defeat in Committee, Grey asked leave to dissolve, but did not get it. When, however, on April 19th the defeat actually occurred on Gascoyne's amendment not to reduce the number of English members, and Grey advised a dissolution, the King gave way. Mr. Butler agrees with Miss Martineau in thinking that this was the real crisis of the Reform struggle. The King had a good case for refusing to dissolve a Parliament not six months old; it was not by any means certain that the Tories could not form a Ministry, though they were still divided by personal feuds. When once William had agreed to dissolve, he was launched on a career from which there was no retreat. He was universally regarded as a Reformer, although he really disliked Reform, and he was led on irresistibly to take the side of the Commons against the Lords in 1832.

Mr. Butler's detailed account of the process by which the King was induced at last, on May 18th, 1832, to consent to "a creation of peers to such extent as shall be necessary to enable him [Grey] to carry the Bill" is of profound interest. In January William had agreed in principle to create an undefined number of peers, on condition that eldest sons and Scotch or Irish peers were first called up, and that only three commoners were ennobled. The Cabinet had suggested ten to begin with, but the King said he would rather create twenty-one than be compelled to have a second edition. Apparently William did not realize the gravity of the measure. On March 30th he qualified his assent, but in reply to a demand on April 5th for fifty or sixty peers he expressed his readiness to create forty. Thanks to the moderate Tories, the Lords read the Bill a second time by a majority of nine on April 16th. But the postponement of the first two clauses by a strict party vote in Committee on May 7th forced a crisis. Grey said he would resign unless the King would agree to create not fewer than fifty peers; "our perfidious Billy," as Creevey called him, refused. Even Peel admitted in private that the King had a bad case.

At this stage the popular agitation, which had languished in the winter, revived. Business was at least partially suspended in the great towns. Place and his Reformers planned barricades and a run on the banks: "To stop the Duke, go for gold," as Place's handbill suggested. The stories of disaffection in the Army seem to rest on a slight foundation; but Somerville may have been telling the truth when he said in his memoirs that the Scots Greys at Birmingham were restless at the thought of being employed to check Reform demonstrations. It is not clear that Wellington's failure to form a Ministry was in any way due to fear of the people. Peel and many of the wisest Tories would have nothing to do with a Tory Ministry avowedly designed to pass a Reform Bill. They preferred to remain true to their principles even in defeat. With a divided party Wellington was

bound to fail, irrespective of the agitation among the voteless in the country. He refused office on May 15th, but the King still declined to create peers for Grey. On May 17th William made a final effort, by asking the Tory peers to stay away from the House. When this came to nothing, because Wellington thought it unconstitutional personally to abdicate his functions as a peer, the King had no resource but to yield to the Whigs. Sir Henry Taylor by a calculated indiscretion allowed the Opposition to know the contents of the King's pledge on May 20th, and they let the Bill pass through its remaining stages.

Unlike most Reform historians, Mr. Butler is commendably cautious in discussing the probable consequences of Grey's departure from office. He thinks, however, that "an insurrection on the plan described by Place must almost certainly have broken out" if a Tory Reform Ministry had come in, and he seems to doubt whether the Army could or would have suppressed it. This must be a matter of opinion. But it may be suggested that he does not allow for the middle-class Whig's dislike of the populace—a sentiment which would very soon have found expression if riots like those at Bristol and Nottingham had broken out. The middle-class Whig wanted a vote for himself, but he was by no means anxious for the enfranchisement of the working-man. The trade-unionists saw this from the first, and were very lukewarm in their support of the Reform Bill. Mr. Butler should follow up his excellent book with a study of Chartism, for which he is evidently qualified by a judicial temper and the sympathetic imagination of the true historian.

The third Earl Stanhope (1753-1816), though an active politician and a versatile inventor, has had to wait a hundred years for a biographer. The reason is that he was born too soon, and died before any of his ideas came to fruition. The admirable life of him, begun by the late Miss Ghita Stanhope, his great-granddaughter, and completed by the practised hand of Mr. Gooch, is thoroughly sympathetic in tone, but it shows very clearly why Stanhope failed to impress his generation favourably, and was outdistanced in the race for power by many men with far less ability, and why, therefore, he has been almost forgotten.

Grandson of the first Earl, George I.'s Minister, and son of the second Earl, who was, in Lalande's opinion, the finest English mathematician of his time, Charles Stanhope belonged to the ruling caste. But the death of his elder brother from consumption induced his parents to settle at Geneva, so that their only surviving child might have every chance of growing up to manhood. Charles (now Viscount Mahon) was taken from Eton at the age of 10, and educated at Geneva until he was nearly 21. Probably he learnt a great deal more than he would have done at home—although his strict parents never called on Voltaire at Ferney; but there

can be no doubt that this early training in the puritanical little Republic, where the young English "milord" was an object of awe, spoilt Stanhope's chances of attaining high political rank.

When he returned to England, he found himself unable to mix with the young men of his rank and age. His Genevan austerity stamped him as eccentric. He did not drink nor gamble nor bet; his mother complained that "his stocks have been this twelve month in rags." He was deeply interested in natural science, and he professed advanced democratic principles. In the days of Charles James Fox Mahon must have seemed an oddity. Now while many men, like Disraeli, have begun life with an unconventional pose which they gradually discarded, Stanhope remained unconventional to the end. In the troubled years of the American revolt he was able to work with the Whigs. Soon after his return home he contested Westminster under the patronage of Wilkes against the Court. "Mahon outroaring torrents in their course," as 'The Rolliad' said, attracted notice by his stentorian voice and violent sentiments, but was at the bottom of the poll. Then he married Lord Chatham's eldest daughter, his second cousin, and became very friendly with his young brother-in-law, William Pitt. He attended Lord Chatham when the great man made his last speech to the Lords, protesting against the surrender of our American sovereignty. After the death of his first wife he married Louisa Grenville, her cousin, and thus strengthened his connexion with the great Whig faction. From 1780 to 1786 he sat for Chipping Wycombe as a nominee of Lord Shelburne's, and worked hard for Parliamentary Reform, then in its early aristocratic phase. As one of the Shelburne Whigs he denounced Fox's coalition with North, and warmly supported Pitt when he boldly took office at the end of 1783. He declined the offer of a place in the Ministry. But he soon began to assume the part of the candid friend. He criticized some details in Pitt's first Budget. He resented Pitt's lukewarmness towards Reform after the failure of the Bill of 1785 for buying up decayed boroughs. When he succeeded to the earldom in 1786, Stanhope was drifting apart from the Prime Minister. As a peer, his first act was to assail Pitt's famous scheme for a Sinking Fund, though he did not see its chief fault, namely, that it involved the borrowing of money at a high rate of interest to pay off a debt at a low rate in years when there was a deficit. He worked with Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave trade. He supported Pitt on the Regency question against Fox and the Prince of Wales. The outbreak of the French Revolution, however, sent him and Pitt into opposing camps.

It is a merit of this biography that it describes fully Stanhope's persistent efforts to promote friendly relations with revolutionary France, and, after war broke out, to bring it to an end. He was chairman of the Revolution Society on

November 4th, 1789, when Dr. Price preached before them the sermon that set Burke writing his 'Reflections on the French Revolution.' Stanhope signed the society's address to the National Assembly, and published a 'Letter to Burke' which, though soon eclipsed by the more powerful pamphlet of Sir James Mackintosh, caused him to be regarded in France as the chief English advocate of the Revolution. Stanhope left the Revolution Society in 1790, but remained faithful to its tenets, though as a peer he was a voice crying in the wilderness. On January 6th, 1795, when he moved to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of France, he found himself in a minority of one. The biographers find no evidence for the story that he "once rebuffed a supporter in the lobby with the words, 'You spoiled that division.'" But it is hard to believe that Stanhope did not take a certain pride in the thought that he was the one righteous man in the assembly. He withdrew from the House for five years, resuming his hopeless task in 1800, and continuing it till his death in 1816. Even Lord Holland was reluctant to co-operate with the political Ishmael. Stanhope anticipated many later reforms in the Bills and motions which Mr. Gooch has unearthed from the Debates; few of them received any consideration, except his proposals for toleration and for the codification of the law.

As a man of science and inventor Stanhope was full of ideas and enthusiasm, but failed to achieve anything very definite. Miss Stanhope compiled an interesting account of her ancestor's early steamboat and of his improvements in shipbuilding. He took out a patent for his first vessel, fitted with a sort of rudimentary screw propeller, as early as 1790. Boulton & Watt were unable to design a suitable engine for it. Stanhope himself essayed the task, and seems to have given hints to Fulton, whom he met in 1793. Between 1792 and 1798 Stanhope was engaged on an experimental vessel for the Admiralty, the "Kent Ambi-navigator," but it does not appear that she ever went under her own steam, though she sailed well. Stanhope's most useful invention was that of stereotyping, which was acquired by the Clarendon Press; here again he failed to perfect it, for his plaster moulds were too costly, and had to be superseded by the now familiar papier mâché. He devised a new system of tuning, a "demonstrator" for the mechanical solution of logical problems, a device for rendering materials safe from fire, and so on. He spent thousands on experiments. But he was probably too versatile and confident to attain complete success in any one of his numerous lines of research.

Lord Holland observes that Stanhope was "a bad husband, an unkind, perhaps an unjust father." His children all left him. Two of the daughters married commoners, much to his annoyance. Lady Hester went to live with her adoring uncle Pitt. The heir, Lord Mahon, went abroad, and the family rejoiced with the

Margravine of Baden on the saving of the youth from "the infernal principles of Jacobinism" advocated by Stanhope. After his marriage, Mahon brought an action against his father for improper dealings with the family estates, and won the case. Lady Stanhope remained at Chevening, but her life was embittered by the presence of a German woman, who had come as a musician, but contrived to take entire control of the Earl and his household. In his last years he allowed this Mrs. Lackner to institute such rigid economies that, according to his son, "he lived on soup, on the most meagre diet, on barley water sweetened with sugar, and, as Sir Joseph Banks thinks, starved himself to death." But he left Mrs. Lackner 5,000*l.*, and did not mention his family in his will. His contemporaries doubtless thought that the Jacobin had remained only too consistent to his unpopular principles, even to the end. Yet this able memoir shows that Stanhope had good qualities and considerable talents, though he lacked discipline and tact. The book is illustrated with two portraits and four of Gillray's caricatures, and has a good Index.

When two Frenchmen resolve to give to the world the result of their examination into the story of Nelson and Lady Hamilton, we naturally feel some curiosity about it, especially when they claim to have discovered new material. We are sorry to say that the result of 'A Great Adventuress' is not of an altogether novel type. It sets forth statements of facts true and facts new; but unfortunately they are never concurrent. The true facts are familiarly known, and have long been so; the new facts are drawn either from utterly untrustworthy sources or from the authors' imagination. As an instance of this, we may quote the suggestion that Emma (to give her the name by which she is best known) was the illegitimate daughter of a nobleman. This is, of course, possible, but it is entirely unsupported by evidence, so that the authors can only say of it, "it is incapable of proof or refutation." They say that Mr. Walter Sichel's opinion that Emma was born on April 26th, 1765, is "based solely" on her baptismal certificate. This is wrong; it is largely—we might say, principally—based on the marriage certificate of her reputed parents, dated January 11th, 1764, and the total absence of any hint of illegitimacy.

When the authors of this extraordinary book go on to speak of Nelson, they have much to tell us: much that is not only new, but even startling. He was, they find, cruel by nature; they think so mainly, if not entirely, because he ordered the sentence on Caracciolo to be carried out—a sentence, too, which he took measures to have passed in accordance with instructions from the Queen and the influence of Emma, by himself selecting the members of the court: all which, as an English admiral, he had no power, legal or moral, to do. That Nelson was

at Naples by order of the British Government, for the purpose of supporting the King of Naples; that from that king he had full power; that he had nothing to do with the trial, and that Emma had nothing to do with the execution—all this, in its several bearings and to its fullest extent, has been proved so often that the shortest reference to it is all that we can permit ourselves. But not only was Nelson, according to the writers, cruel, he was also crafty, deceitful, and malicious, apparently, again, because he determined that the King's instructions were to be obeyed. It is certain that much dirt has been thrown on his reputation in the matter of the Jacobin revolt. But this, again, has been fully argued, and the whole available evidence put before us by Mr. Gutteridge, whose work—such is the capacity of the French writers for judging—is put on a par with—or, indeed, rather below—the works of Capt. Brenton or Mrs. Gamlin.

But the main points of Emma's story are undoubtedly the two in consideration of which Nelson, with his dying breath, besought the liberality of the Government for her. On all this Messrs. Turquan and d'Auriac are curiously guarded; they say but little, and that doubtfully, which is, indeed, their only plan. It is fairly certain that both stories, if not altogether false, are widely embroidered, and the writers seem unable to decide whether this is entirely the work of Nelson, or whether Emma may not have had her share in it. It is repugnant to them to stigmatize a beautiful woman as a deliberate liar; it would be much more agreeable to them to heap the responsibility of the falsehoods on Nelson. There can, of course, be no doubt that Nelson entirely believed them, but when we look for the source of his information, we can see that it must have been Emma herself. The evidence is not Nelson's, any more than his statement that Emma was the most pure-minded and virtuous of women.

In conclusion, we think the authors have been ill-advised in putting the book on the English market, not so much because it offends English sentiment as because it treats historical questions in a manner contrary to the critical canons accepted in England.

TWO LETTER-WRITERS.

MORRITT OF ROKEBY, whose 'Letters' are before us, recalls a centenary due next week. Just a hundred years ago Sir Walter Scott was confiding to a few intimate friends the secret of his authorship of 'Waverley,' the first volume of which appeared on July 7th, 1814. One of these privileged confidants was John B. S. Morritt, M.P., of Rokeby Park, who, as Scott informed Joanna Baillie on making

The Letters of John B. S. Morritt of Rokeby.
Edited by G. E. Marindin. (John Murray,
10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Letters of Edward Dowden and his Correspondents. (Dent & Sons, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

his acquaintance in the autumn of 1808, had

"wandered all over Greece, and visited the Troad, to aid in confuting the hypothesis of old Bryant, who contended that Troy town was not taken by the Greeks."

Morritt is remembered to-day more for this illustrious friendship, cemented by the poem of 'Rokeby' in 1812, than for his classical scholarship, but his enthusiasm in that direction is fully disclosed in the collection which is now published for the first time, under the editorship of Mr. G. E. Marindin. Happily for the general reader, the erudition of the Squire of Rokeby is not of an overbearing kind, as Scott himself acknowledged with gratitude, being himself "but a slender classical scholar"; and these familiar letters, written in the midst of the revolutionary upheaval towards the close of the eighteenth century, abound in illuminating sidelights on the background of that struggle.

Morritt was in the enviable position of being young and rich when he started on his adventurous pilgrimage to classical lands in 1794. He was too level-headed a Yorkshireman to care for the questionable delights of the fashionable youth of London in those days. A sound scholar, absorbed in Greek and Latin literature, he embarked on his travels immediately after taking his degree at Cambridge. To say that he was delighted with his experiences is to give but a feeble idea of his whole-hearted enjoyment. "I am more mad about Greece than ever," he wrote thence to his mother; "every hill I see here is interesting, and seems like an old friend after what one has read about them." No hardship or danger could deter him from exploring the remoter remains of Crete and Asia Minor, as well as of Greece and Rome; and, though he makes light of the risks in his letters home, they were often considerable enough to warrant an armed escort. He did a little surreptitious digging himself for the benefit of the Rokeby Collection, and bought a varied assortment of relics and art treasures for the same purpose. It was not until years afterwards that he added to this collection the famous "Rokeby" 'Venus,' which was lately the victim of the militant Suffragists at the National Gallery. Later spade-work in the Near East has revealed much that would have caused Morritt to modify some of his views, especially in his adoption of the theory that the Homeric Troy was on the heights of Bali Dag, near Bunarbashi. Here, as elsewhere, a timely word is introduced by Mr. Marindin, pointing out these and other views in the light of Schliemann's discoveries, and the more recent work of such investigators as Dr. Dörpfeld and Sir Arthur Evans.

The young explorer writes of his researches without pedantry, and with a sprinkling of genuine Attic salt. His impressions of travel are as sprightly as Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's letters earlier in the eighteenth century—letters which the present correspondence resembles in its pictures of Court life in

Vienna, Constantinople, and elsewhere. Morritt remains curiously unmoved by the crisis of the Revolution and the Coalition War against France, though on more than one occasion he succeeded in avoiding the French forces only just in time. He began his journey home in 1796, when the young General Bonaparte was beginning his triumphant campaign in Italy, and he was fortunate to reach England without mishap.

In some respects these last chapters are the most important of all. His letters from Naples are specially entertaining for their vivid portraits of the King and Lady Hamilton. Like many another man, the writer fell under the spell of "Emma's" soft enchantment. If he did not lose his heart to her exceptional beauty, he completely lost his head over her famous "attitudes." Sometimes, as he told his mother, Lady Hamilton would pose for above two hundred of these for the benefit of Sir William's guests, and "represents nothing but what the most modest woman may see with pleasure." In short, he declared, "suppose Raphael's figures, and the ancient statues, all flesh and blood, she would, if she pleased, rival them all." To his sister Anne he was even more enthusiastic. Lady Hamilton's frailties both before and after this period have been so freely recorded that Morritt's chivalrous defence is worth repeating:—

"You may suppose her really an extraordinary woman; without education, without friends, without manners, when she came here, she has added to all the outward accomplishments of a woman of education, a knowledge of Italian, French, and music, which last, with a very fine voice, she executes divinely. Add to these the most difficult of all, the *ton* of society, which she has raised herself to, and though not the *most* elegant, she is certainly on a par with most women of the circles she is in. This would be alone a proof of very superior sense; but her conduct to her husband is a stronger one. As he does nothing but admire her, from morning till night, as he would a fine painting, it is a delicate point, and yet she manages it so well that, without affectation and without prudery (which would only make people recollect how things are altered), she keeps him and everybody else in order, and behaves in the most exceptional manner."

Like the vast majority of private letters of a bygone age, this correspondence of an impressionable and cultured traveller has a wonderful power of recreating the atmosphere of the eventful period in which it was written. Many of the letters have a curiously modern ring about them. The correspondent's message to Anne in the spring of 1794 "that Bond Street is as gay as usual" might have been written this week; wherever he went, he seems to have had little difficulty in receiving a regular budget of letters from home; and a journey off the beaten track across the Balkans to-day would probably be fraught with at least as much danger as Morritt faced when he rode unharmed across that restless peninsula. The world after all has advanced little in some respects since Morritt started from Pall Mall for the Near East at the end of February, 1794.

The collection of 'Letters of Edward Dowden and his Correspondents,' interesting as it is, and covering the whole stretch of Dowden's life, from his 16th to his 70th year, exhibits him, perhaps, less fully, and has less in it to engage the reader, than the lately published series of his letters to E. D. D. Dowden was most himself in his moments of greatest and most intimate seclusion, and, though his friendships were many, and his goodwill universal—though, too, the candour and trustfulness of his nature give all his letters a delightful air of freedom and unreserve—his exchange of ideas is, for the most part, semi-professional, and concerned, pleasantly, but more or less perfunctorily, with the passing events of a life, the salient feature of which was its smooth course, its uneventfulness. He was appointed quite as a youth to the professorship at Dublin which has so recently lost him; and only once, and for a very short time, did he entertain thoughts of a change, when he received the offer of a chair, carrying a high salary, at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, "the one University in the world founded expressly for study on the part of the professors." Dublin, however, could not afford to let him go, and he remained to the end to be the representative of culture in Ireland, his mind "the first point touched by anything new in the world of ideas outside."

The editors of this collection intended at first to group the letters under the names of their recipients, not, as they have now done, in chronological order; and it is easy to see that there was much to be said in favour of that plan. Dowden's letters to his brother John would have given almost the effect of a small informal autobiography, if placed together; and several small series which the wider chronological arrangement has not disturbed—the letters, for example, to and from Mr. Gosse on the Swinburne-Furnivall controversy—are among the most amusing and characteristic things in the volume.

Dowden's spiritual seriousness sometimes drove him into activities not congenial to his temperament, and undertaken out of homage to ideals of many-sidedness and completeness. His admiration of Goethe was based upon much unconcealed antagonism; and his love of Whitman drew more, perhaps, from what he missed of Whitman's fibre and comprehensiveness than from what he shared of his tenderness and intuition. So, no doubt, it was because his instinct would have led him to shrink from the political struggle, that he came to play a conspicuous part in it, and to be a familiar figure on Unionist platforms. Political and literary ideals do not always run perfectly in harness. We find Dowden writing "to Swinburne, Kipling, and Alfred Austin for songs for Unionists in Ireland." Swinburne's song, the MS. of which was recently sold.

"had something about 'black as...creed of priest,' which, I objected, would not do for our Catholic Unionists. He replied that his text for once should be 'like the opinions dearest to the heart of Mr. Gladstone and

could be changed to order.' 'Beast' took the place of 'priest' in the revised version.Kipling wrote that if the song came to him he'd send it (which never happened); but he thought we 'needed drilling a damned sight more than doggerel!' My reply was that the two were not incompatible."

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

COMMENTING on the pageantry organized by Scott as "stage-manager" during George IV.'s visit to Scotland in 1822, Lockhart says that far too much was made of the Highlanders, "a small and almost always an unimportant part of the Scottish population"; and historians may be deemed liable to a similar charge, when we consider to how great an extent the Jacobite tradition has been permitted to encroach on more substantial themes. The author of 'The Scottish War of Independence: a Critical Study,' is of an entirely different opinion. He holds that the Highlands have long been treated with "ignorance, neglect, and, I regret to say, contempt by Scottish historians," and his object is to do justice to "the part played by the Highlands and the rest of Celtic Scotland in the War of Independence." His book is mainly a reprint of articles contributed to *The Inverness Courier*, and we should have liked it better had the form and the temper of controversial journalism been less faithfully preserved. It is possible to dissent with sufficient vigour from one's predecessors without using such phrases as "that monstrous conclusion" and "this sort of stuff."

Mr. Barron is, however, a master of his subject, as well as a lucid and forcible writer; and those who have accepted the current estimate of the period may have at least to modify their views. He argues that the Scots at the close of the thirteenth century were still in the main a Celtic people, though many of them spoke English as the official and commercial language, and that the process of national consolidation on this basis had gone much further than is generally recognized. The knights and nobles who bore Norman names had frequently, we are told, as much Celtic blood in their veins as some of the present Highland chiefs; and it was fortunate for their ancestors that so many of the Celtic earls had left only daughters to inherit their estates. In regard to the settlement of foreigners on the east coast, it is maintained that these were more often Flemings than English, and were as readily absorbed, except in the case of Aberdeen, as are immigrants or their children in the United States. Lothian was an obvious exception; but the author's contention is that resistance to England originated, and was

The Scottish War of Independence: a Critical Study. By Evan Macleod Barron. (Nisbet & Co., 16s. net.)

The Old Scots Navy from 1689 to 1710. Edited by James Grant. (Navy Records Society.)

O'Neill and Ormond. By Diarmid Coffey. (Maunsell & Co., 6s. net.)

most persistently maintained, north of the Forth and Clyde; and in proof of this he points to the fact that as late as August, 1313, the English held all the strongholds of Lothian, and nothing outside it except the isolated castles of Stirling and Bothwell. Proximity to the Border may, however, be held sufficient to account for the submission of Lothian. An introductory sketch, tracing and illustrating the growth of the national and anti-English spirit (which is rather asserted than proved), would have been a valuable addition to the work; and we should like to have had also some sort of epilogue, with a view to explaining how the pre-eminence claimed for the Celts at this period was so far from being maintained.

It is probably in their relation to Wallace that Mr. Barron's researches will have most interest for the general reader. He describes fully a rising in Moray, which had previously received little attention, and of which Andrew de Moray, son of Sir Andrew, was leader. It was one of several such risings, concerted presumably by the Bishop of Glasgow, and the most successful; for whilst a more pretentious force had capitulated at Irvine, and Wallace, after several daring exploits, was lurking in Selkirk forest, the revolt in Moray spread southwards to the Tay; and it was the success of this movement which "caused Wallace to leave the recesses of Selkirk forest and make common cause with the north-eastern counties." Mr. Barron reminds us that Andrew de Moray and Wallace are mentioned in contemporary documents as joint leaders of the Scots; that in this connexion the name of De Moray always comes first; and that, whilst Wallace was the younger son of an obscure knight, his colleague was heir to great possessions in Clydesdale as well as in the north. The conclusion is that, if Andrew de Moray had not been mortally wounded at Stirling Bridge, he would probably have eclipsed Wallace as the national hero; and, in support of his conjecture, the author remarks that the military dispositions made by the two leaders at Stirling Bridge appear to have been borrowed from the Moray campaign, and were very unlike those which Wallace, on his own initiative, adopted at Falkirk.

The greater part of the book is devoted to an ingenious and judicious reconstruction of the career of Bruce, whom Mr. Barron is at great pains to absolve from the charge of inconsistency and ill-faith. The murder of Comyn was, he holds, entirely unpremeditated; but its consequences enable us to realize the strength of those inter-tribal antipathies which precluded the Highlands from being more than a subordinate factor in the national life:—

"The Celts were ever noted for their devotion to the ties of family and blood. To the man of Buchan in the year 1308, therefore, the war in which he was engaged was not in any sense a war in favour of England, or a war against Scotland. It was simply a righteous war against the bloody enemy of his chief, and therefore of himself."

The narrative of Bannockburn is based on that recently published by Mr. Mackenzie, "another Highland writer," in which the Scots are represented as the attacking force, not the attacked, though the author differs from Mr. Mackenzie in thinking that the opportune appearance of the camp-followers was "part of a deliberate plan." There are three maps, a useful Table of Contents, and an excellent Index.

'The Old Scots Navy' will be a new subject to most people. Probably few Englishmen and not many Scotsmen know anything of Scots naval history beyond what lies in 'The Yellow Frigate,' a novel, and 'Andrew Barton,' a ballad, which, it may perhaps be thought, has no relation to history at all. They have, however, a little, as may be verified in the Exchequer Rolls and Treasurers' Accounts; for the fact is that, though not at all conspicuous in Scottish history, there were, from the thirteenth century, sporadic and desultory attempts to establish some sort of sea power: at first, under the Alexanders, in order to subjugate the Western Isles; afterwards, during the early and concluding years of the Hundred Years' War, to take some small part in the hostilities against the English; and later for the simple defence of the Scottish coasts and sea-borne trade against pirates and privateers of all kinds.

So far as there is any definite history of these attempts, the earliest is in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when James IV. did send a by no means contemptible contingent to the French fleet at Brest. Much of the history of this, buried in the details of the more important French fleet, may be found in the story of that little war, as set forth for the Navy Records Society by the late Alfred Spont, and the shortness of the effort may be judged by the fact that "the great ship," the St. Michael, was built at the enormous cost of 30,000*l.* in 1511, and was sold to the French king in 1514. Nor was the effort revived for more than a hundred years. There was certainly nothing that could even hint at opposition in 1544, when the English fleet sacked Leith and burnt Edinburgh; in 1547, when it interfered with effect in the battle of Pinkie; or again in 1560, when it was the deciding factor in the expulsion of the French.

After the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, the policing of the Scottish seas was left mainly to the English navy, though from time to time ships were bought or hired by the Scottish Privy Council to take part in this duty. Quite the most important and extended of these efforts—if, in fact, it was not a rapid succession of four efforts—was that which is illustrated in Mr. Grant's interesting volume, just issued by the Navy Records Society, which opens to us some curious glimpses into little-known incidents connected with the Revolution of 1688. As this involved Great Britain in war with France, and to some extent in civil war in Ireland, it let loose on all its coasts the numerous tribe of French corsairs, who

also, together with French ships of war, specially scourged the western coasts of Scotland, and endeavoured to command the communication between Scotland and Ireland. Then the Privy Council took action, and formally commissioned two hired ships, of 18 and 12 guns respectively, at the same time engaging two or three others, which are spoken of as privateers, but were more distinctly taken into the service of the State. One of these—the Phoenix of Coleraine, commanded by Andrew Douglas—had the opportunity of rendering valuable service at the relief of Londonderry, pretty much in the manner described by Macaulay. Douglas—as Mr. Grant shows—was really a Scot, a native of Glasgow, though, apparently some ten years earlier, he had moved with his family to Coleraine, where he had sustained heavy, almost ruinous loss at the hands of the Nationalists. The two commissioned ships—the Pelican and Janet—did meantime, in their small way, keep the sea for some months; but in August fell in with three much larger French men-of-war—ships of 36, 30, and 24 guns—carrying over a battalion of infantry to join Dundee, who, in fact, was already dead. This, however, had no influence on the fate of the two ships, which were taken, although they most gallantly defended themselves. According to the account presented by Mr. Grant from a contemporary pamphlet, "there were killed of our people, the two captains, 156 men; and of the enemies, one French captain, two lieutenants, 218 men, and many wounded." We should hesitate about asserting the accuracy of these numbers. The fate of Capt. Brown, of the Janet, as described, seems peculiar:

"His right arm was shot off with a cannon bullet; yet, notwithstanding, he maintained the fight resolutely, and continued giving directions and orders to his men until he received seven musket bullets in his body, the last of which killed him dead."

With the capture of these two so-called frigates, the first part of this effort came to an end, but was immediately renewed, for the purpose of protecting the trade of the Clyde and the Forth, not only from the French privateers, but also from the violence of their English friends, whose men-of-war pressed Scots seamen and searched Scots ships for "enemy goods," and whom privateers freely robbed in pretended zeal for the Navigation Act in its relation to North America and the West Indies. Very probably the Scots were violating the English Colonial law; but they, none the less, objected to the action of the privateers, and by their own right arm, as well as by letters to the King, did much towards ending the nuisance.

Perhaps the most curious incident detailed by Mr. Grant is the siege of the Bass Rock, which, "through the knavery of the sergeant," was seized for King James in June, 1691, and held for three years against such efforts as the Privy Council could order. Several small vessels were commissioned and appointed to the blockade, but proved ineffectual. They were either beaten off or evaded, and the Rock

was held until April, 1694, when larger and more powerful ships were appointed; the blockade was made effective, and the fort surrendered on very favourable terms. With permission to stay in Scotland or to go over to France at their choice, and with arms, baggage, and all the honours, the garrison marched out, sixteen in number. After the peace, the Darien scheme, supported by commissioned ships, occupied the minds of the Scots for some few years, and with the renewal of the war came the old necessity of defending the coasts, and especially of checking the insolence of the English privateers.

This led to the final establishment of a Scottish navy. Three ships were built—the Royal William, the Royal Mary, and the Dunbarton Castle—and commissioned by Thomas Gordon, Mathew Campbell, and James Hamilton. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice that from their form the commissions of these captains were, in reality, warrants. As, however, they were afterwards accepted in England as commissions, it is a matter of merely verbal interest. The story of this little navy, and especially of its difficulties with English men-of-war, under a foreign, though closely allied flag—difficulties of “flag and topsail,” difficulties about a morning and evening gun, and such like—the difficulty also about the Annandale, which is mentioned in more general histories without clear recognition of the point at issue,—all is given in detail by Mr. Grant for, as we think, the first time. At the Union the three Scots ships, with all the English, were amalgamated into one British navy; the Royal William’s name being changed to the Edinburgh, the Royal Mary’s to the Glasgow, the Dunbarton Castle remaining unchanged. They had not a long life. The Glasgow was sold in 1719; the Edinburgh was converted into a breakwater at Harwich in 1709; the Dunbarton Castle was captured by a French privateer of 40 guns in 1708. On his return to England in the following year, her captain, Campbell, was honourably acquitted by court-martial; but he had no further service, and died in 1723. Hamilton died in the West Indies in 1708; Gordon resigned his commission on the accession of George I., and entered the Russian navy, in which he rose to the rank of admiral, and died in 1741.

We cannot conclude without complimenting Mr. Grant on the excellent way in which he has performed a task which, to a landsman, must have offered many difficulties. We can only regret that, presumably, his distance from London has prevented him from determining with exactness the true spelling of several names: Every, for instance, appears as “Ivory.”

Mr. Coffey shows his valour in attacking the most complicated period in Irish history, and his ‘O’Neill and Ormond,’ a study of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, based wholly upon contemporary documents, illustrates present problems. Was the “rebellion” of 1641 a rebellion at all? The “rebels” consistently professed their

entire loyalty to King Charles so long as he was free, and though the King at first, when his mind was probably poisoned by exaggerated stories of a general massacre, denounced the Ulstermen as traitors, he soon called a truce, and later permitted a treaty with them, which brought him into very troubled waters in Scotland and England. The “rebels,” in spite of much royal shiftiness and several disappointments, clung to their treaty and their loyalty, even in spite of the meddling of a singularly intransigent Papal Nuncio. Except that they were Catholics and insisted on Catholic liberty, whilst our present Ulstermen are Protestants and insist on Protestant freedom, there is not a pin to choose between the two movements—both loyal to the Crown and the connexion with England, both insubordinate to the English House of Commons and the ascendancy of a religious sect. It is true that the 1641 men in Ulster were chiefly Celts dispossessed of their tribal lands only a generation before, and Owen Roe O’Neill had an hereditary title to rebel; but three hundred years’ possession can hardly be called a short title for our modern Ulsterman to style himself Irishman.

Mr. Coffey does not indulge in such comparisons, but sticks steadily to the story of the war—if war it can be called, when it was interrupted by several “cessations” and abortive treaties of peace, and had never a decent battle to boast of; except Benburb, where O’Neill properly thrashed Monroe the Scot, partly because the Parliamentarian pikemen had cut a foot or two off the staves of their pikes, as an eyewitness testifies, to make them easier to carry in a wind. Indeed, were it not for the terrible suffering it caused, and its many tragic incidents, this famous rebellion would read like a farce. The suicidal jealousies of the leaders, lay and clerical; the insensate quarrels of the touchy, hot-headed Irish chiefs; the futile marches and countermarches, sieges and retreats; the total incapacity of the noble rebels to unite for their common interests, would be ludicrous if they did not imply so much misery to a devastated country. Mr. Coffey records some of the barbarities on both sides with praiseworthy impartiality, and tells how Catholic Castlehaven “hanged several people, including a clergyman,” whereupon Protestant Inchiquin, not to be outdone, must needs hang the Catholic Dean of Cork, and thus invite Castlehaven to offer the counter-check quarrelsome by hanging Dean Barham at Rostellan, “which actions,” says Bellings, the historian of the Catholic Confederacy, “how justifiable soever by the law of arms, yet made a great noise and increased the animosities between them.” But, to do him mere justice, Mr. Coffey avoids these details of the shambles as much as possible, and we owe him our thanks for sparing us in the matter of the “massacres.”

On this thorny subject, as indeed on most others, he is thoroughly sound, though perhaps he hardly gives sufficient weight to the fact, powerfully urged by

Mr. Dunlop in his recent work on ‘Ireland under the Commonwealth,’ that the belief in the alleged massacres, artfully stimulated in Puritan England, had just the same effect upon English opinion and anti-Roman prejudice as if a general massacre of Protestants had really taken place. The actual degree of barbarity—for some there undoubtedly was—cannot be judged until the “Depositions” still lying in manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, are fully and literally printed—a work too long delayed. An adequate critical investigation of their credibility would then follow for the first time—though in saying this we do not disparage Miss Hickson’s spirited effort to deal with part of these disputable documents.

With Mr. Coffey’s general estimates of the various parties to the contest and of their leaders we have no quarrel, except that he glorifies Owen Roe O’Neill at the expense of every one else. O’Neill was a typically brave Irishman, a fine soldier, and a moderately good general, though he could not keep his men in order, and they got a bad name for pillage and devastation. But O’Neill, a hero if you will, if rather an arrogant and unmanageable one, was no statesman, and his devotion to his Church overbalanced his patriotism. To Owen O’Neill and the Papal Nuncio Rinuccini most of the divisions and fiascos of the rebellion were due. Had O’Neill joined the moderate party of the Supreme Council and smothered his hatred of Ormond, the peace of 1646 might have been a workable arrangement, though it is difficult to see of what use after Naseby any treaty with the defeated King could be. But the old rivalry of North and South was then, as ever, strong in Ireland. “The whole country groans under the burden of the Ulster creaghts”; and, on the other hand, “it is impossible to describe the glee of O’Neill” when he heard that the Catholic troops under his rival Preston had been trounced at Dungan’s Hill. As usual, the deadly divisions between Irishmen defied cohesion. Mr. Coffey pays a deservedly high tribute to the splendid qualities of Ormond, but thinks that, as a venerated Irishman of one of the leading and ancient families, he was “one of the chief causes of the divisions amongst the Irish,” and wishes he had joined the Catholic Confederacy in 1643, when “the whole history of the rebellion might have been changed.” But this is bootless speculation. Ormond could not honourably have joined the Catholic conspiracy.

Mr. Coffey is not sufficiently explicit about Glamorgan’s mission. He forgets that Charles made his flighty envoy promise to do nothing without Ormond’s approval. The concluding chapter on the Cromwellian settlement is inadequate, and had better have been omitted. Mr. Coffey apparently has not studied the documents printed in Mr. Dunlop’s volumes. By two unlucky misprints, the Cessation of 1643 is given as “1663” on p. xv and “1642” on p. 134, where the

map is misleading in avowedly omitting to indicate how much of the North was in Protestant hands. The Introduction deals too cursorily, and not quite accurately, with the plantations in Ulster. But the narrative of the rebellion itself, from 1641 to 1649, is remarkably clear and impartial, and is substantiated by constant references to contemporary documents, including the Halliday and Bradshaw Tracts, Carte MSS., and manuscripts at Trinity College, Dublin, which imply a considerable amount of research.

VENICE AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

IN noticing Mrs. Richardson's book on 'The Doges of Venice,' we remark that historically it is the Dogeship rather than the individual Doge that counts. The Venetian constitution was so skillfully moulded by the governing aristocracy to suit the changing needs of the times that it lasted for eleven hundred years, only crumbling to pieces from old age at Napoleon's fatal touch; and during the whole of that time the Doge was at the head of the State. But when once the attempt to make the office hereditary had been foiled, and the elaborate machinery for the Doge's election had been evolved, the constitutional history of the Dogeship became the story of the steps by which it was shorn of its power by the ever-watchful oligarchy. This doubtless explains why the volume before us is the first systematic account of the one hundred and twenty holders of the office.

Such an undertaking inevitably resolves itself into an attempt to rewrite the history of Venice from a different angle. Our information about the private life and character of the early and most powerful Doges is necessarily scanty. As time went on, it became more and more usual to regard the office as the crowning distinction of a long career in the public service, the Doge generally being elected at about the age at which a Pope is now raised to the See of St. Peter. Consequently most of them had done their best work before their election. It is true that many of them showed an astonishing vitality. Enrico Dandolo's able leadership of the Crusade that ended in the capture of Constantinople when he was over ninety is, perhaps, the most memorable instance. But, as a rule, their presence on active service was valuable more as an example of the courageous endurance of hardships—which they never refused to give—than for the actual help they could afford. Their influence lay, rather, in the council-chamber, where it was, however, jealously kept in check by the Ten. Even a Doge as powerful as

Tommaso Mocenigo seems a shadowy figure when compared with a king of no greater importance in another country. Only occasionally can Mrs. Richardson allow us glimpses behind the scenes. We read, for instance, of Lorenzo Celsi's love of horses—a strange, but not unnatural passion in a Venetian—or Gritti's fondness for good food. The insult offered by Michele Steno when a young man to a lady of the Faliero household resulted in the conspiracy which culminated in the execution of Marino Faliero, the one traitor among the Doges. Yet he lived to be a distinguished Doge himself, in whose reign Padua was conquered by Venice. He was famous, too, for his loquacity, of which we are given some amusing instances.

But when all is said, the Doge's position was almost as characteristic as that of the city he governed. A member of Henry of Luxembourg's suite remarked that the Venetians appeared to consider themselves a veritable quintessence, recognizing neither Church, nor Emperor, nor sea, nor land. From the East they drew their wealth, and to the East they naturally turned, brooking no interference from the West. Their Doges loyally identified themselves with this policy, of which the style of St. Mark's, their private chapel, is symbolic. It is true that in early days they often resigned and spent their last years in monasteries. The great Crusader, Domenico Micheli, who captured Tyre, died a monk in San Giorgio. But they were at the head of a nation of traders, and religious enthusiasm never prevented them from securing solid advantages for their country by the defeat of the infidel. Venice always resented Papal aggression. Yet, when she happened to be on good terms with the Holy See, her Doges more than once obtained permission to trade with the Turk, on condition that she did not supply him with slaves, timber, iron, or arms. Indeed, her very existence depended on this trade, and it is noteworthy that, before the capture of Constantinople by the unbelievers, more than one Doge went to the East for his bride. The loss of her Eastern empire and the change in the trade-routes of Europe sounded the inevitable death-knell of Venice. Francesco Morosini's heroic defence of Candia was the last great feat of the City of the Lagoons; but it was not until his fighting in the East was nearly over that he was elected Doge.

Venice was at all times a city of splendid entertainments, and Mrs. Richardson enlivens her narrative with descriptions of some of the gorgeous ceremonies and pageants in which the princes of this wealthy aristocracy played a leading part. Nor does she forget the crowning of the few Dogesses who enjoyed that privilege. As Venice sinks into decay, there is less incident in the story, and room is found for a detailed account of the difficulties of the Countess of Arundel with the English Ambassador, Wotton, and the Venetian Government. To our mind, the efforts of reformers like the Procurator Pisani in

the eighteenth century are related at greater length than they deserve.

The book has obviously been carefully put together. It is intended for the general reader rather than the specialist, but its utility would have been greatly increased by including a complete list of the Doges, and giving the chapters headings more indicative of their contents than 'Watchdogs and Hounds of War' or 'Theology and a Woman of Wiles.' It is profusely illustrated by portraits of Doges, many of which are taken from the series in the Palazzo Ducale.

"Perhaps no more daring experiment has been tried on a large scale upon the face of the earth than that embodied in the Ottoman Ruling Institution. Its nearest ideal analogue is found in the Republic of Plato, its nearest actual parallel in the Mameluke system of Egypt; but it was not restrained within the aristocratic Hellenic limitations of the first, and it subdued and outlived the second."

With these arresting words Prof. Lybyer begins the second chapter of his book on 'The Government of the Ottoman Empire in the Time of Suleiman the Magnificent,' and, startling as they may be to many readers, their truth will be admitted by all serious students of mediæval history. But never before has the essential character of Ottoman government been presented so strikingly as in this notable treatise of the American professor. Most people probably think of the Osmanlis as pure Turks, and the Sultan as the purest of all Turks; yet, owing to nearly all his ancestresses having been of foreign Christian stock, it has been calculated that the reigning Sultan has only about one-millionth portion of Turkish blood in his veins, and the Osmanlis who ruled the Turkish Empire from the fourteenth century down to the present days of enlightenment were almost all the descendants of Christians. Every one has read of the "tribute children," and the recruiting of the famous Janissaries; but few realize that the same method was applied to every branch of the Ottoman civil and military service:—

"The Ottoman system deliberately took slaves and made them ministers of state: it took boys from the sheep-run and the plow-tail and made them courtiers and husbands of princesses; it took young men whose ancestors had borne the Christian name for centuries and made them rulers in the greatest of Mohammedan states, and soldiers and generals in invincible armies whose chief joy was to beat down the Cross and elevate the Crescent. It never asked its novices, 'Who was your father?' or 'What do you know?' or even 'Can you speak our tongue?' but it studied their faces and their frames, and said, 'You shall be a soldier, and if you show yourself worthy, a general'; or 'You shall be a scholar and a gentleman, and if the ability lies in you, a governor and a prime minister.'"

Vambéry estimated that the Ottoman nation never received more than 25,000 men of Turkish blood, all told. The rest were made up by slaves, taken as children from Christian parents of the various nationalities restrained from mutual destruction by the strong hand of the Osmanli,

The Doges of Venice. By Mrs. Aubrey Richardson. (Methuen & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

The Government of the Ottoman Empire in the Time of Suleiman the Magnificent. By Albert Howe Lybyer. (Milford, 8s. 6d. net.)

or adult renegades captured in war. The status of slavery, it is well known, carries no stigma of inferiority in the East. On the contrary, a man's slave almost ranks among, and may even be favoured above, his own sons, and every slave in Mohammedan countries reckons himself in every way the superior of a free but hired servant. The Ottoman government was simply, in Sir Paul Ricaut's words, "a wonderful fabric of slavery." History, says Prof. Lybyer, "may have known as large a slave-family, but certainly none that was more powerful and honourable, better provided for and rewarded, more obedient, and more contented." The careful education and physical training which the Christian boys (and girls) received from the State raised them far above the level of their origin. They were taken from their poor homes at an age when they were least likely to feel the wrench, and when they were not old enough to have any fixed religious convictions; and they were offered as Moslems every opportunity of great achievement that the most ambitious could imagine, and that few of them could ever have dreamt of. Some Christian parents, it is certain, grieved for their loss, but others took pride in their sons' advancement, just as many at all times have seen nothing but glory in selling their daughters to be trained and educated for the harems of the Sultan and the great men of the empire.

Drawing the best material from many races, the "hospitable incorporating spirit" of the Ottoman nation, which knew no race aversions and no pride of race, built up, in an amazingly short time, that great authority to which, in Dr. Lybyer's opinion—and he is a professor of European History—"the world probably owes most of that measure of enlightenment, culture, and order which can be found in the Levant to-day." Despite violence and injustice, he holds that the result of "the Ruling Institution" was the creation of "a great, and on the whole a durable and useful empire," and this was largely due to the mixture of races, the choice of the fittest, and the fact that the ideas of the slaves—the governing class—were drawn from varied religions and civilizations, though all had to submit, at least formally, to Islam.

Prof. Lybyer's emphatic distinction between the machine of government, or "the Ruling Institution" of slavery, which descended through Persia from ancient Turkish tradition, and "the Moslem Institution," which provided for religion and (at least theoretically) for law, and which was derived from Arabia and Judæa, is the salient point of this brilliant essay, originally a thesis for the author's degree of Philosophical Doctor. The former Institution was the active, the latter the reflective, principle in the nation. The two interacted, but in the long run the religious system mastered the imperial, and "muscle was controlled by mind." So Dr. Lybyer puts it roughly; but he would probably be the last to maintain that mind was not active in the Ruling Institution. He has not, perhaps, given

as much consideration to the Moslem Institution as to the other; but whatever may be thought of his view that "the Ruling Institution was originally liberal, both religiously and in its receptivity of new ideas, but it departed from its liberal tendency in much the same proportion that the Moslem Institution increased in power," he has produced a work of great erudition and research, and much original thought, which should furnish food for reflection to many readers who entertain the usual uninformed ideas about the Turks.

His bibliographical apparatus is very large, probably almost exhaustive for works outside the Turkish language; and he has not only brought the results of the elaborate and bulky researches of D'Ohsson and Von Hammer within readable compass, but has also made excellent use of the abundant evidence of the authoritative sixteenth-century Italian writers, the Venetian archives, and the delightful letters of Busbecq, ambassador of Charles V. to the Sublime Porte. Both Bibliography and Index are admirable.

FRENCH REMINISCENCES.

THE latest English rendering of Anatole France is called 'On Life and Letters.' We should have preferred such a title as 'Reminiscence and Interpretation'; that is, in essence, what Anatole France revels and excels in; he is a dilettante in the use of apposite instances. Anthologies rouse him to memories and quotations, interspersed with his own characteristic comments on many a charming, but almost forgotten or ignored poet. Antiquities elicit his personal views, ancient and modern: on St. Antony, for example, and his temptations ("prophetic as regards the saint, but contemporary as regards ourselves"), as represented in M. Henri Rivière's water-colours, he makes us a present, a delightful and convincing gift, of the hermit's origin, doings, and even ideals, in his best 'Thais' manner. We wonder if he ever witnessed the St. Antoine marionette show at Rouen Fair. We must suppose not, for otherwise he would surely have woven that quaint representation into his delicate texture.

Renan's 'Histoire du Peuple d'Israël' recalls to the writer his own childish view of Dieu Père (very much what we remember in illustrations of the 'Nuremberg Chronicle') :—

"I thought Him, between ourselves, a little strange, violent, and wrathful; but I did not ask Him for any explanation of His actions: I was accustomed to see all grown-up people act in an incomprehensible manner."

In 'Joan of Arc and Poetry' he is dealing with a subject he has made his own, in

On Life and Letters. By Anatole France. Second Series. Translated by A. W. Evans. (John Lane, 6s.)

My First Years as a Frenchwoman, 1876-9. By Mary King Waddington. (Smith, Elder & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

one sense at least, and every sentence is enlightening and sympathetic.

Anatole France, of course, loves dictionaries and encyclopædias, tracing out, as we should expect, many an arabesque and spiral of fantasy from their fact-ridden, but all the more inspiring columns; bibliography is no less welcome to him for those disquisitions that charm himself at least as much as they do his readers. But then even a date is enough: 1814, for example, conjures up a score of pictures, linked together in lucid interpretation.

As a critic Anatole France is perplexing, from our point of view. In "Gyp" he finds pleasure by contraries, by a sort of process of elimination: the world which "the dear Countess" describes is not worth regretting; therefore her books are tranquillizing for the ascetic. Of Zola one work is chosen, 'Le Rêve,' and is carefully torn to shreds. But as Zola of all people—note-book idealist that he is—should not have attempted such fairytales, the attack is really a series of sword-thrusts into an image stuffed with straw; the ironical tierce and carte, the irresistible but unresisted "bottes de Jésuite" are unnecessary displays of energy. For that matter, Anatole France should not take rapier in hand at all unless, seated in an arm-chair, he is to discourse on the delicacy of the blade and the historic parallels to the design of the hit.

Against M. Georges Ohnet he uses not even the rapier, rather the mace, the holy-water sprinkler, the Tudor staff fitted with "handgonnes." He belabours the "poisonous ironmaster," savagely and with an almost indecent fury. It is a relief to end the article and turn to its successor on the love of books: "You love them for their utility? Is that Love?" But in touching M. Ohnet and Zola, Anatole France is himself in imminent danger of such utilitarianism.

In respect of translation, Mr. Evans has avoided the failure that would have awaited many another: we reserve our opinion as to whether Anatole France is in reality translatable, but at least his translator has reproduced something of the delicate and subtle atmosphere. It is, however, surprising to find "passe aux murs éventrés" rendered "cross the strewn walls."

The American lady who became the wife of one of the best-known French ambassadors in London needs no introduction to English readers. Her account of 'My First Years as a Frenchwoman' concerns France in the years between 1876 and 1879, and in it Madame Waddington shows how, on her marriage in 1874, her husband being then a Deputy, she was at once plunged into new surroundings, and introduced to great houses such as those of the Ségurs, Remusat, Casimir Périers, Gallieras, D'Haussonville, and Léon Says. She talks brightly of the difficulties she encountered at the beginning of her life in Paris, when she was struck by an absence of sympathy at her first dinners, and was bored with talk which was exclusively French, almost Parisian.

When she had for the first occasion to receive royalty at her dinners, she was a little afraid, never having spoken to a royal personage in her life, and she tells how she went to the Duc Décazes and got him to coach her in her duties. M. Waddington was so much of an Englishman by descent and education that he was spoken of in France as "cet Anglais qui nous représente"; and Queen Victoria remarked of him that

"it was very difficult to realize that she was speaking to a French minister—everything about him was so absolutely English, figure, colouring, and speech."

Pleasant gossip and amusing stories abound in the book. One of the tales about the abuse of the privilege of sending things in the French Foreign Office "valise" recalls the rumour that our own Foreign Office once felt inclined to grumble when Queen Victoria sent a grand piano in their "bag." Madame Waddington notes that when her husband became Minister of Foreign Affairs, he made changes, and restricted the privilege to official papers and documents. She adds that this rule "really was perhaps well observed"; and the insertion of the word "perhaps" suggests that Madame Waddington knows how the privilege is still used, or abused, in France, as here.

Some of the talk about the Congress at Berlin, at which M. Waddington was the chief representative of his country, professes to show that the French protectorate of Tunis "was entirely arranged" by him in a long and confidential conversation with Lord Salisbury. The cession of Cyprus to the English was a disagreeable surprise to the French, and, when M. Waddington went to Lord Salisbury about it, the latter, according to the present book, is said to have "quite understood" the feelings of the French, and to have expressed his willingness to make an arrangement about Tunis. Madame Waddington claims that her husband originated the scheme; but the real fact, we believe, is that Lord Salisbury made the first move, by saying to the French, "Why don't you take Tunis?" The French were at first embarrassed by the offer; but Madame Waddington shows that now, when the move has proved a success, every one in France "claims to have taken the initiative."

Of the many good stories we must name two about the Shah's visit to Europe in 1879. It is said that when he had looked on at the dancing at a court ball for some little time, and was tired of it, he turned to the Prince of Wales, and remarked, "Tell those people to stop now, I have seen enough." On another occasion, when the Shah was presented to a European monarch and his consort, who were both old, he looked at the royal lady without speaking, and then, turning to her husband, remarked, "Laide, vieille, pour-quoi garder?"

Of King Edward, when Prince of Wales, Madame Waddington writes:—

"He always seemed to enjoy life, never looked bored, was unfailingly courteous and interested in the people he was talking

to. It was a joy to the French people to see him at some of the small theatres, amusing himself and understanding all the sous-entendus and argot quite as well as they did."

The author has taken no trouble with her style. She simply writes as she would talk, and has the habit of constantly using foreign words and phrases when English ones would serve her purpose just as well. There are many mistakes in names which could easily have been corrected.

Truths or Truisms. By William Stebbing. Part III. (Milford, 4s. net.)

To encompass truth by enunciating truisms is to come as near, perhaps, as we shall get to squaring the circle. All essayists of the wisest type are really bent on achieving this apparently impossible task, and for this reason, if for no other: it is an agreeable thing to watch the mental processes by which at times the unattainable result has come at least within the range of the vision. To declare that Dr. Stebbing's philosophy is mature is in itself a truism. He has a clarity of style as well as a lucidity of diction which are admirable.

As on previous occasions, he is to be considered an apostle of the larger—no, of the largest view. "Life," he writes, "is a continual battle, a running fight with circumstances." If that be so, shall we not reason that we all ought to learn to be soldiers? Yet the tendency of circumstances is too strong for most of us as a rule: mere drilling will not conquer them. To use an old and possibly an obsolete aphorism, we are more apt to be ruled by our stars than to rule them; and this is much the same thing as saying that, though a field-marshal may be made out of a drummer, the chances are that the beater of drums will never conduct any higher form of martial music. From this set of arguments therefore about 'Circumstances,' only a very little in the way of consolation for life's battle can be gained. The Universe is against you, Dr. Stebbing argues, and you are almost bound to find yourself outnumbered. Stand up to the Universe if you can, for courage is the greatest of assets. In all probability you will best outwit the schemers against your peace by refusing to take them seriously. "The besiegers, a miscellaneous medley as they are, have a trick of dispersing at a show of resolute resistance." Such is the message and the moral.

We note that Dr. Stebbing is rather hostile to the providing of morals. Yet the goal of a moral is incidentally included, and if we have truly grasped his preponderant teaching, it runs to the effect that life is too full of jars to be taken optimistically. On the other hand, if pessimism has crept in, it is not of an unbending type, and when we read the reflections on 'Second Sight' or 'The Elasticity of Time,' we feel that, by accepting the elusiveness of sense—and allowing time's relativity—the threatened cynicism of the message has already

received its quietus. Suppose a man joyous enough to revel in the passing absurdity of existence. Suppose him tremendously alive to the oddness or crassness of events. But these are just the aspects of life on which many a temperament tends to dwell. They morbidly extend their sway—very often till the whole man succumbs to them. Yet mental enjoyment, surely, can be enlarged till it embraces every circumstance and every conception when once you welcome the metaphysical admission that there is really no time. Time is, in a word, unreal. To draw this vital truth from an essayist makes us cry "O si sic omnes!" But it is even more satisfactory to extract the intermediate, underlying humour. Dr. Stebbing is great on crotchets, for example. With him we watch the oddities and whimsicalities of our fellow-creatures, finding a new charm hovering about them. As he quaintly suggests, crotchets are things that

"let students of human nature into its idiosyncrasies, enabling them from a particle to construct the whole crotcheteer, as Owen resuscitated the dodo from a single grilled bone."

Dr. Stebbing is quite right when he tells us that crotchets are precious in human existence, that our best and greatest have been engagingly subject to them, and that, great or little, we cannot get on without them. In like manner he has managed to illuminate many other obscure places and phases of thought.

"We cannot treat exhaustively these myriad fancies, but the final appeal for all, when any issue has to be tried out, would seem to be to the sense of proportion. A sense of proportion, among other things, will assuredly teach us the folly of self-tormenting:—

"It is astonishing how the ingenuity given to man for him to smooth his way by it through the ordinary vexations of existence is constantly perverted to the invention of superfluous, self-devised annoyances."

It is interesting to follow the author's graceful circling round this prolific theme:—

"Self-tormenting, while preferring to operate on a large scale, does not disdain the smallest. It hurls State against State, and embroils parishes and hamlets. It has created semi-detached villas, to facilitate the embittering of two homes. And it condescends to bestow its attention on mere individual men. In its ordinary phases indeed the habit has the air of being rather specifically a social creature. But I cannot believe that it might, like measles and smallpox, never have come into existence had the human race consisted of hermits, born, like the eels of Antiquity, from horsehairs."

We can all supply an indefinite amount of context for such reasoning as this; but can we all develop a sense of proportion? Or can any of us defy the tricks played by the nerves? On these and many other puzzling questions, Dr. Stebbing writes brilliantly, arrestingly; and in his 'Gospel of Proportion,' though he seems anxious to deny the soft impeachment, he appears, after all, as one who might easily be taken for a moralist.

Essays. By Alice Meynell. (Burns & Oates, 5s. net.)

THIS collected edition of essays is uniform with the volume of Mrs. Meynell's 'Poems' published last year. Virtually all the essays contained in her five little books are included here, and there are also four studies not previously reprinted.

The reputation achieved by Mrs. Meynell's essays has a happy and a deep significance. In an age when quantity rather than quality is the outstanding characteristic of literary production, it is emphatically to the good that highly finished work with no utilitarian textbook qualities should be both written and appreciated. Mrs. Meynell's prose is compact of the good things of style. There is a fine feeling for the right word: does she not herself say?

"For doubtless, right language enlarges the soul as no other power or influence may do. Who, for instance, but trusts more nobly for knowing the full word of his confidence?... The poet pledges his word, his sentence, his verse, and finds therein a peculiar sanction."

Her work reveals also a pleasing rhythmical effect, and those negative virtues which count for so much in the essay: the absence of ornateness, of strivings for effect, and the rest. But Mrs. Meynell's manner is less disputable than her matter. While this never loses its peculiar distinction, it is at times apt to be too digressive. 'The Colour of Life' scarcely exceeds four pages, yet, in common with several studies as short as itself, it ends upon a topic which has no obvious connexion with the rest of the essay.

The point of view which finds expression in this book is individual and fastidious. Mrs. Meynell's taste, like her style, makes her repudiate inessentials. In 'A Point of Biography' she draws attention to the descriptions of death-scenes to which so many biographers are addicted, crying out here, as elsewhere, against the profanity of publishing a picture of an act that is supremely personal, and entirely unnecessary to our knowledge of the subject. The Shelley Memorial at Oxford, which represents him drowned, is severely condemned for this reason. "The death of a soldier—*passé encore*. But the death of Shelley was not his goal." So too, in one of the new essays, Mrs. Meynell attempts to do justice to the much-abused Mrs. Samuel Johnson, finding in her husband's declaration, "It was a love-match on both sides," complete justification for the apparently uneven marriage. Mrs. Meynell's pen will attack coarseness, whatever form it takes. Victorian caricaturists, Leech and Keene especially, are assailed from a standpoint which is unfortunately rare. Lovers of Dickens must sorrowfully admit a foundation for her indictment, that in no ordinary ignominy "is woman so common and so foolish for Dickens as she is in child-bearing."

Perhaps the most delightful essays here are those on 'The Darling Young.' It is

not often that a writer can retail a number of child-stories without conveying the impression that he or she is the parent of prigs. Children are commonly—for literary purposes—regarded from a single angle. Mrs. Meynell does not commit this error; she does not relate a single story which could not come from a human and unspoiled child. Speaking of the forgetfulness of children, she mentions a London little girl who watched a fly on the wing, and named it "bird." This reminds us of the extraordinary case of "forgetfulness" noted by Darwin in the Zoological Gardens, and recorded by Samuel Butler. A little boy and girl, aged 4 and 5, came up to the hippopotamus cage, the occupant of which closed his eyes for a minute. "That bird's dead," said the girl; "come along."

Mrs. Meynell's subjects cover a considerable range—books, arts, women, and happy phrases are the occasions of her essays; but her manner of treatment is too individual to submit to categories. We are sure of sympathy, colour, and a rapid succession of images, and we sometimes forget the subject, or at least the original subject, in the quick transition from thought to thought. After reading through a few essays, we are left with an impression composed of such a variety of elements as almost to defy analysis. It is a feeling which only a distinguished few can convey.

The Church of England. By Edward William Watson. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate, 1s. net.)

THERE are two ways of writing a history of the Church of England in such a brief space as that to which the learned Prof. Watson is restricted in the "Home University Library." The one is to make the story hang round the doings of great men, and to seek to interest by the inspiration of great characters; the other is to reduce the personal equation to its lowest, and survey the field broadly, dwelling rather on social than individual life, on movements rather than men. Dr. Watson has chosen the second course, and has evidently been willing to sacrifice all chances of an attractiveness which might have seemed superficial. He has written as though he had an eighteenth-century horror of "enthusiasm," and as though he extended his aversion to cover the word in its present as well as its former meaning. The publishers say that he

"gives a bird's-eye view of the development of the Anglican Church from its foundation, through the troubled times of the mediæval system and the Reformation, to the quiet of the present day";

but we are bound to add that the bird's view is taken from a lofty place in the sky. The claim of the Church to relieve distress, to preach deliverance to the captive, to convert, to lead, to be the enduring witness of the love of God and the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, finds little

record in Prof. Watson's pages. The Christian priest steps "into the place of his pagan predecessor"; the Reformer carries on the duties of the Romanist; the permanent features seem to be the parishes in their secular place in the national civilization, the law courts, and the endowments. The stress of conflict is almost as much in the background as the stress of social service: we are led up by the bypaths rather than the King's highway to "the quiet of the present day." Then we reach the highly judicious conclusion, as we are on the verge of perceiving that things are not so very quiet after all to-day, that

"if the explanations and doctrines which have clustered round the historic ministry are an obstacle to union, the fact of the succession which links the English Church to the beginnings of Christianity is conspicuous, and is to-day a magnet of attraction to English-speaking Christians."

But at the same time, if a reader should rise from Prof. Watson's book with a feeling that the Church of England is, and always has been, a humdrum institution, worthy of no more enthusiasm than a municipal council or a Fat Stock Club, he will not think that the writer himself is entirely without feeling. The Professor does not like

"that cult of bishops as such, apart from their personal qualities or the importance of their sees, which perhaps reached its climax at the Lambeth Conference of 1898."

He finds the earlier history less interesting or less important than the later. He gives the barest mention of Dunstan and Aidan, none of Cuthbert or Edward the Confessor. He makes Anselm an Italian, not, as he certainly was, a man of Burgundy. He writes that "substantial victory rested with" Henry II. rather than Thomas à Becket. He disposes of the Reformation with almost equal rapidity, and only commits himself to a single rash judgment—which the history of the early Church would hardly confirm—when he thinks that the English prelates who consecrated bishops for Scotland in 1610 thus "expressed a judgment of their own in favour of" the Presbyterian ministry.

A large portion of the book is given to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, from which some forgotten personages, especially Herbert Marsh of Cambridge and Peterborough, emerge into unusual prominence. The chapters, however, are no studies of personal character: neither Arnold nor Keble, Wesley nor Newman, rouses any spark of feeling; and Tractarians and Evangelicals are alike disposed of with an air of frigid detachment.

The whole survey is eminently judicious, if not judicial; its strength certainly does not lie in any conspicuous sense of proportion (as we cannot fail to notice when we find Dr. Hampden mentioned as frequently as Cranmer); and it leaves us with an impression of the Church which Prof. Watson represents somewhat like that which Magee is said to have derived from some one else's sermon, that "there was not enough Gospel in it to save a tomtit."

FICTION.

The Royal Runaway and Jingalo in Revolution. By Laurence Housman. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

SEQUELS to political skits experience even a greater danger of unfavourable comparison with their forerunners than do other sequels. If the original lampoon fulfils its best purpose, that is to say, if it opens the eyes of the reader to the ridiculousness of contemporary affairs, the situation cannot recur with its first freshness. This drawback must be taken into consideration when we remark of this sequel to 'John of Jingalo' that we wish we could say of its author as one of his characters does of the King—"you are always giving me new ideas."

A sense of disappointment is also largely mitigated by another consideration. Mr. Housman is not writing for the converted, though, mindful of that, we question whether the book starts in a manner to arouse the interest of those ignorant of its predecessor. So we advise all such persons to read 'John of Jingalo,' which we noticed on October 12th, 1912.

Mr. Housman would appear to be anti-bureaucratic and pro-syndicalist, though the failure of the revolution engineered by the latest form of labour combination forces us again to the conclusion that only a change in the average individual outlook will really help towards removing the curse of unremitting toil.

We withhold any account of the background and action because the setting with which so much of the first part is taken up reminds us far too much of stage carpenters at work in full view of the audience, and the action is also too obviously the medium for the expression of the author's views. A glaring instance of the lack of the author's usual artistry is the arbitrary division of his text into chapters. Such divisions as he has made have the air of brief respites in the perusal of nearly four hundred closely printed pages. Mr. Housman has not here the terseness which is advisable in a work of the sort. Should any readers be tempted to close the book when they are not more than half-way through, we ask them at least to read section i. of chap. vi.

Never before have we felt so great a desire to annotate a text, because we doubt if those who lack sympathetic understanding will comprehend many of the author's allusions. For instance, how many seeing the words "So even a dead King can keep the peace for a little time" will be reminded of that extraordinary phase of industrialism when a reduction in wages regarded as absolutely inevitable was postponed owing to a monarchical event?

Great expectation has, we feel, made us ungrateful for what is after all both an amusing and enlightening commentary on recent events, particularly of the present century. Mr. Housman must recognize in our criticism a tribute to the innate sympathy, high ideals, and clear thinking which we know him to possess.

The New Road. By Neil Munro. (Blackwood & Sons, 6s.)

HACKNEYED though the history of the Jacobite risings may be, it is impossible to read Mr. Munro's recital of that period of intrigue and guerrilla warfare without realizing their romantic side. The event on which the various incidents of this story hang is the making of a great road through the heart of the Highlands, beginning at Stirling and extending as far as the stronghold of the Lovats in Inverness. This opening up of a foreign land had a far-reaching effect in bringing the rebellious clans to order, by reducing their aloofness. They naturally gave the soldiery engaged in road-making many a lesson in the patience essential to pioneers. Travel at such a time and over such a country held many adventures for the enterprising, and though Æneas, Mr. Munro's hero, ostensibly sets out merely in furtherance of his uncle's trade, his journeyings are dogged by mysterious enemies, and his consequent perils manifold. For companion he had Ninian Campbell, scout to John, Duke of Argyll, to whose knowledge of men and moorcraft he owed his safe convoy.

We are more than once reminded, in this story of the flight, through the heather, of Alan Breck and David Balfour after the Appin murder. Like that famous couple, the pair pass through a hostile countryside, and shake off their pursuers time and again, only to fall afresh into new snares. For various reasons, they shun the publicity of the "New Road," and choose to travel by night through lonely glens and passes, and beside silent lochs. The author thus has ample opportunity of displaying his knowledge of Highland landscape and Highland weather. The following description of the moor of Rannoch may serve to illustrate the colour and precision of his word-painting:—

"The inn stood on a desert edge; behind rose up the scowling mountains of Glen Coe, so high and steep that even heather failed them, and their gullies sent down streams of stones instead of foam. Eastward, where the inn-front looked, the moor stretched flat and naked as a Sound....all untracked and desert-melancholy. Its nearer parts were green with boggy grass, on which the cannoch-tuft—the cotton sedge—was strewn like flakes of snow; distantly its hue was sombre—grey like ashes, blackened here and there with holes of peat. The end of it was lost in mist from which there jutted, like a skerry of the sea, Schiehallion. God-forgotten, man-forsworn, wild Rannoch, with the birds above it screaming, was, to Æneas, the oddest thing, the eeriest in nature, he had ever seen."

Mr. Munro's figures are well drawn. In a few strokes he touches-in a portrait. He has, however, a preference for those no longer in their first youth. Of Janet Campbell, beloved of Æneas, he gives little description, her features partaking, apparently, of the indefinable; and he has been rather niggardly with the love-making. Ninian is distinctly the best portrait in the gallery. His shrewdness, humour, loyalty, and resource make him delightful.

Beasts and Super-Beasts. By H. H. Munro. (John Lane, 6s.)

A COLLECTION of the sketches with which "Saki" has delighted readers of various papers is welcome, if only for the fact that they afford a consecutive view of that amusing personage, Clovis Sangrail. He figures in several fantastic episodes, and illuminates them with his pleasing and paradoxical witticisms, notably in 'The Hen' and 'Parental Responsibilities.'

'The Unkindest Blow' suggests a new form of strike which might well serve for the early autumn season of journalism; and 'The Schwartz-Metterklume Method' deserves at least some notice from modern experts on education and lovers of the dramatic method of teaching history; similarly 'The Storyteller' and 'The Defensive Diamond' should be a signal help to many a raconteur. These four tales are a proof that "Saki" can be instructive as well as ornamental. Altogether, the book is an amusing collection of pleasant improbabilities, and should make a most appropriate gift for unduly practical materialists.

The Story of Fifine. By Bernard Capes. (Constable & Co., 6s.)

THE epicure in sensations may desire to read this summer idyll of a man and a woman amid the scenes in Provence and Languedoc which it so ably depicts. Mr. Bernard Capes has worked to a better purpose than fulfilling such ideal wishes, for the reader surrounded by a familiar rampart of bricks and mortar may in spirit, guided by the author, glide past them and gently hover among the old-world hills and towns.

It is a pity that the author thought it necessary to surround his picture of a man and a woman romantically thrown together, abandoning themselves to sweet love and laughter, by a frame sordid in comparison; and some of his philosophizings seem too superficial to accord with the primitive beauty of his text. But we will say no more, or we shall spoil a lingering sense of whimsical airiness by reflection.

The Progress of Sydney Lawrence. By Miles Wanliss. (A. & C. Fifield, 6s.)

SYDNEY LAWRENCE is meant to represent a type of modern girlhood, but the author seems to have confused more than one type, and so has produced an inconsistent character. Is it likely that a studious, shy girl who writes essays on the Infinite Tact of Christ, the Broad-mindedness of Christ, &c., would also indulge in the slang often affected by "up-to-date" girls? In the first chapters the girl declares her intention of never marrying, and speaks of love as a "temporarily unhinged condition." But the opportunity of tracing the breaking down of the barriers, and showing the new world that would gradually have dawned on her, is missed, and the author makes the inward surrender come too suddenly. The subsequent misunderstandings are, however, more skilfully portrayed, and the interest is sustained to the end.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Chief Corner-Stone, edited by W. T. Davison, 5/ net. C. H. Kelly
Essays towards an exposition of the Christian faith of to-day.

Hodges (George), *THE HUMAN NATURE OF THE SAINTS*, 5/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co. New edition.

May (Rev. T. H.), *THE PLACE AND WORK OF PROPHETS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH*, 1/6 net. S.P.C.K.

"Notes" compiled by the author for his own information on a subject concerning which, he says, he was "deeply interested, but profoundly ignorant."

McClure (Edmund), *MODERNISM AND TRADITIONAL CHRISTIANITY*, 6d. net. S.P.C.K.
An additional section to the second edition of 'Modern Substitutes for Traditional Christianity.'

Roberts (Griffith), *WHY WE BELIEVE THAT CHRIST ROSE FROM THE DEAD*, 2/ net. S.P.C.K.

The substance of addresses delivered in Bangor Cathedral. Its purpose is not to deal directly with the speculations of German Rationalism and modern Liberalism, but rather to examine the foundations on which the Christian belief rests, with the help afforded by the results of modern scholarship and research.

Spirit (The) of Father Faber, *Apostle of London*, 1/6 net. Burns & Oates

One of a new series called "The Spiritual Classics of English Devotional Literature." Each volume is to contain a selection of the best work of one of the masters of this branch of literature.

Strong (T. B.), *THE MIRACULOUS IN GOSPELS AND CREEDS*, 6d. net. Longmans

Dean Strong explains that he intervenes with diffidence in the present controversy upon the attitude of the clergy as to the Creeds and the limits of legitimate variations of the interpretation of them. He feels, however, that the Church of England has reached a point of critical importance in this matter, and that one who, like himself, has studied the question for a considerable number of years, is bound to make such contribution as he can to its elucidation.

Wright (Rev. T. H.), *OPEN ROADS OF THOUGHT IN THE BIBLE AND IN POETRY*, 6/ net. Oliphant & Anderson

These studies are "prompted by the conviction that no better way of establishing the truth of the Scriptures can be followed than to listen to its reverberation in the vast aisles of the Temple of Literature."

POETRY.

Bits of Things, by Five Girton Students, 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer

This slender volume contains some thirty short poems.

Butler-Thwing (Francis Wendell), *FIRST-FRUIT*, paper, 1/6 net; boards, 2/ net. Privately printed

It would seem that the author of these poems and essays—a Harvard man—has a sense of humour. "Frankly [he says in his Foreword] I know that most of the verse and much of the prose is not worth publication, and that it is all astoundingly uninteresting."

Cowl (R. P.), *THE THEORY OF POETRY IN ENGLAND, its Development in Doctrines and Ideas from the Sixteenth Century to the Nineteenth Century*, 5/ net. Macmillan

A selection from writers on poetry and literature, intended to open up to the student a branch of literary history which has been somewhat neglected. It is preceded by an Introduction.

Lyrics of Gil Vicente, translated by Aubrey F. G. Bell. Oxford, Blackwell

Mr. Bell explains that the more correct title of this selection would be 'Lyrics from Gil Vicente,' since he was not necessarily the author of all the lyrics inserted in his plays. The Portuguese text accompanies the translation.

Smith-Dampier (E. M.), *MORE BALLADS FROM THE DANISH, AND ORIGINAL VERSES*, 2/ net. Melrose

There are four translations, and the original verses include 'The Ballad of Singing Swans,' 'Odin the Wanderer,' and 'Ballad of the Woeful King.'

PHILOSOPHY.

Whitney (George Tapley) and **Fogel (Phillip Howard)**, *AN INTRODUCTION TO KANT'S CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY*, 4/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

The authors do not attempt to give a complete interpretation of Kant, but "have tried merely to give a statement of him which would bring out the continuity of the thought, which would emphasize the problems he considered and how they arose—in short, a statement which ought in some degree to meet the needs of the ordinary student."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Barclay (Sir Thomas), *THIRTY YEARS' ANGLO-FRENCH REMINISCENCES, 1876-1906*, 12/6 net. Constable

"The present reminiscences include so much about myself," writes the author, "that they are in fact memoirs as regards my connection with France and the genesis and fulfilment of the Entente."

Betts (Arthur), *ST. CLEMENT DANES IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES*, 1/ net. 50, Bedford Row, W.C. Reprinted from *The Juridical Review*.

Bryce (George), *A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE*, 10/6 net. Sampson Low Revised edition.

Hoare (Christobel M.), *RECORDS OF A NORFOLK VILLAGE, being Notes on the History of the Parish of Sidestrand, with a Complete Transcript of the Registers, 1558-1858*, 7/6 net. Bedford, 'The Beds Times' Publ. Co.

Mr. Walter Rye contributes a Preface. The edition is limited to 100 copies.

Lloyd (Thomas), *THE MAKING OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE*, 4/6 net. Longmans

Originally intended to form a chapter or two in a forthcoming work on the growth and decay of civilization, as exemplified by the history of Rome. In the writing, however, it assumed proportions in excess of those contemplated, and the author decided to offer it in an independent form. He claims to advance a new view of the subject.

Salt (Henry S.), *THE LIFE OF JAMES THOMSON ("B. V.")*, 2/6 net. Watts Revised edition.

Steed (Henry Wickham), *THE HAPSBURG MONARCHY*, 7/6 net. Constable
Second edition. For review see *Athen.*, Jan. 3, 1914, p. 9.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Kelleher (D. L.), *LAKE GENEVA*, 6d. net. G. Lunn

A little book dealing with the associations, scenery, and traditions of the district. It is claimed for Mr. Kelleher in the Preface that his prose is luminous. There are some black-and-white illustrations by Mr. George Flemwell.

Kelleher (D. L.), *PARIS: ITS GLAMOUR AND ITS LIFE*, 6d. net. G. Lunn

A handy little volume containing an "impressionistic tour of Paris." A synopsis of essential details is placed at the end.

Koenig (Rose), *THE DIARY OF A PILGRIM IN THE NETHERLANDS*, 1/ net. William Reeves

The places visited include Bruges, Courtrai, Tournai, Amsterdam, the Hague, and Antwerp.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Lamond (Henry), *A MIXED BASKET*, 2/6 net. Paisley, Alexander Gardner

Fishing sketches which have appeared from time to time in *The Glasgow Herald*. There are five illustrations by the author.

SOCIOLOGY.

Catholic Studies in Social Reform, a Series of Manuals edited by the Catholic Social Guild: VI. *CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP*, by the Rev. Thomas Wright, 6d. net. King

Bishop McIntyre, who contributes the Introduction, is of opinion that "there are four points to consider in reference to the duties that Christian Citizenship places upon us. They are—first, what we mean by a man of public spirit; next, what is the most fruitful order in which our public spirit can be exercised; thirdly, where shall we find the wisest and the safest guidance for its operation; and fourthly, where shall we look for its most effective inspiration?" The author adds to his four chapters a brief bibliography of 'Readings.'

Catholic Studies in Social Reform: VII. THE DRINK QUESTION, by the Rev. Joseph Keating, 6d. net. King

The book is an attempt to give a clear analysis of the Drink Question, and to state to what extent and in what way Catholic principles are concerned in its solution.

Spiller (G.), *THE MEANING OF MARRIAGE*, 1/ net. Watts

A manual for parents, teachers, young people, and husbands and wives.

PHILOLOGY.

Classical Review, JUNE, 1/ net. John Murray

Includes 'The Aristotelian Enthymeme,' by Mr. R. C. Seaton; and a note on the 'Culex' by Dr. Warde Fowler, which, with an addition by Prof. R. S. Conway, opens up the question of Virgil's acquaintance with the future Augustus as a boy, also with Octavia, the Emperor's sister. A note on Polybius and Livy, by Prof. Spenser Wilkinsons, raises again the question of Hannibal's route through the Alps; and Dr. A. S. Hunt in 'The New Lyric Fragments' criticizes some of the methods and details of Mr. Edmonds in his readings and restorations of May last.

Gaselee (Stephanus), *PARERGIA OPTICA: II. DE ABRAHA ET MELCHISEDEC: III. HYMNUS DE SINUTHIO*. Cambridge University Press

The text is given in Coptic, with Latin versions on the other side of the page, and notes by the editor. Two Greek accounts are added of the 'Abraham and Melchisedec.'

New English Dictionary on Historical Principles (A), edited by Sir James A. H. Murray: *TRAIK-TRINITY*, 5/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

The words recorded number 3,936, and the quotations are well over 14,000. Sir James remarks on "the small number of words originally English."

EDUCATION.

Holmes (Edmond), *IN DEFENCE OF WHAT MIGHT BE*, 4/6 net. Constable

Some of the criticisms passed on Mr. Holmes's previous book on education, 'What Is and What Might Be,' convinced him that he had not made his meaning entirely clear. He therefore considers here the more vital objections raised by his critics, in the hope of giving a fuller and more illuminating interpretation of his main ideas.

Teaching (The) of Greek at the Perse School, Cambridge, 'Educational Pamphlets,' No. 28, 1/ Board of Education

It has been found possible to include in this report a considerable number of exercises worked by the pupils, with a view to enabling scholars to judge of the results achieved.

University Correspondence College, *THE CALENDAR, 1914-1915*, 1/ net. Cambridge, Burlington House

Contains the Principal's Report, and various information relating to examinations, &c.

SCHOOL.

Chambers's Supplementary Readers: A HERO OF THE INDIAN MUTINY, by Escott Lynn; *WESTWARD HO!* by Charles Kingsley, 1/ each.

Abridged, and intended for use in upper classes.

Chambers's Supplementary Readers: RUSSIAN FAIRY TALES; THE LITTLE MERMAID, by Hans Andersen, 3d. each.

These little books are illustrated, and clearly printed in large type.

Chignell (H. J.) and Paterson (W. E.), *ARITHMETIC*, 2 vols., together 3/6, separately 2/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

A school Arithmetic, extending to inverse compound interest and recurring decimals. A knowledge of logarithms is essential for some of the later examples.

Classical Authors edited for Schools: CÆSAR, GALLIC WAR, Books I.-VII. (7 vols.); and OVID, ELEGIAC POEMS, Vol. I. THE EARLIER POEMS; Vol. II. THE ROMAN CALENDAR; Vol. III. LETTERS FROM EXILE, 2/ each. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The series of which these ten volumes are the first instalment was designed by the Oxford University Press four years ago. The general editor, Mr. A. E. Hilliard, explains in his Foreword that one of the conditions of the series was that no volume should be included in it which was not edited by a schoolmaster with practical and lengthy experience in teaching the author on whom he wrote; and, further, that every author must be dealt with by some editor with a real enthusiasm for his subject. For these reasons Dr. T. Rice Holmes was asked to edit Cæsar's 'De Bello Gallico,' and Mr. J. W. E. Pearce such portions of Ovid's 'Elegiac Poems' as it was deemed advisable to include.

FICTION.

Cross (Victoria), THE GREATER LAW, 6/ Long
Another of the author's stories of passion.

Green (E. Everett), THE DOUBLE HOUSE, 6/
Stanley Paul
A story of many unsolved murders in India and the East, and of several love-affairs in the West of England. The hero and heroine live in a double house in Somerset, and the former's adventures in bringing to justice the man of the many murders are described.

Hellgers (Louise), MORE TABLOID TALES, 1/ net.
Odham's
A collection of short stories, to which Mr. Bottomley has contributed a Preface describing the author as "*facile princeps—the ne plus ultra of the story-teller world.*"

Housman (Laurence), THE ROYAL RUNAWAY AND JINGALO IN REVOLUTION, 6/ Chapman & Hall
See p. 15.

John Long's Sevenpenny Novels: THE BARTENSTEIN CASE, by J. S. Fletcher; ALTON OF SOMASCO, by Harold Bindloss.
Popular editions.

John Long's New Sixpenny (Paper) Novels: THE BRANGWYN MYSTERY, by David Christie Murray; BENEATH THE VEIL, by Adeline Sergeant.
Popular editions.

Knight (E. F.), THE CRUISE OF THE ALERTE, 1/ net.
Nelson
Popular edition.

Lane (Mrs. John), ACCORDING TO MARIA, 1/ net.
Lane
Popular reprint.

Lyons (A. Nell), ARTHUR'S, 1/ net.
Lane
Cheap reprint.

Merriman (H. Seton), BARLASCH OF THE GUARD, 7d. net.
Nelson
Popular edition.

Merwin (Samuel), ANTHONY THE ABSOLUTE, 6/
Grant Richards
The story of the flight and pursuit of the heroine, told by means of a diary. The scene is laid in China, and the author discusses several sex problems.

Munro (H. H.), SAKI, BEASTS AND SUPER-BEASTS, 6/
Lane
See p. 15.

Norman (E. A.), LIFE VERSUS ROMANCE, 6/ Nutt
One of the chief characters becomes a Roman Catholic against the wishes of her family, and at the end of the book is killed by a motor omnibus.

Prowse (C. M.), THE LURE OF ISLAM, 6/
Sampson Low
Concerns the attraction of a Moslem marriage for "poor whites" and others in their station.

Smith & Elder's Shilling Net Series: THE HONOURABLE MOLLY, by Katharine Tynan; COURT ROYAL, by S. Baring-Gould; A LIFE'S MORNING, by George Gissing, 1/ net each.
Cheap reprints.

Tracy (Louis), THE HOUSE ROUND THE CORNER, 6/
Ward & Lock
This novel tells of a mysterious death in an old moorland house in Yorkshire, and shows how the hero of the love-story clears his prospective father-in-law from suspicion.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Blackwood's, JULY, 2/6
'Bracketed First,' a short story by L. P. Jacks, occupies first place this month. Mr. Ian Hay contributes another instalment of 'The Lighter Side of School Life'; and other items include 'Michael Lok,' by Mr. James A. Williamson; 'The Pleasures of Eating,' by Mr. Bernard Capes; and 'The Bronco,' by Mr. John Pirie.

Blast, No. 1, 2/6
John Lane
See p. 26.

British Review, JULY, 1/ net.
Williams & Norgate
The number opens with articles on 'The Irish Volunteers,' and closes with one on 'Pygmalion' at His Majesty's Theatre, by Mr. J. E. Harold Terry.

Classical Quarterly, JULY, 3/ net. John Murray
First place is given in this number to some 'Notes on Horace,' by Mr. Charles E. Bennett. 'A Transposition in Propertius,' by Prof. Housman, follows, and Dr. T. Rice Holmes discusses 'The Text of the "Bellum Gallicum" and the Work of H. Mense.' Other contributions include 'A False Quotation from Plautus,' by Mr. F. W. Hall, and 'Verse-Weight,' by Mr. E. Harrison.

Connoisseur, JULY, 1/ net.

35-39, Maddox Street, W.
Mr. F. E. Washburn Freund discourses in this number on 'The Darmstadt Historical Art Loan Exhibition,' Mr. Maciver Percival on 'Bead-Work Trinketry,' and Mr. Claude V. White on 'The Evolution of the Shoe.'

Contemporary Review, JULY, 2/6

10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
Mr. Harold Spender analyzes the present political situation in an article entitled 'The Last Stand'; Mr. Thomas Secombe writes on 'Scott: Waverley: July, 1814,' and Judge MacArness on 'The Law in England and in India regarding Confessions to the Police.' Among the other contents we note 'The Insurance Act at Work,' by Mr. Sidney Webb and Rose Gardner.

Cornhill, JULY, 1/ Smith & Elder
'Two Sinners,' a serial by Mrs. David G. Ritchie, begins in this month's number. 'A True Dream,' an unpublished poem by Mrs. Browning, is also included. Mr. A. C. Benson has an article on 'The Beauty of Age,' Sir Henry Lucy continues his 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness: Nearing Jordan.'

Fortnightly Review, 2/6 Chapman & Hall
The problem of Albania is tackled this month by Dr. E. J. Dillon in an article called 'The Albanian Tangle'; Count Ilya Tolstoy continues his reminiscences of his father, which have been translated by Mr. George Calderon; Prof. Gaston Sévrette discusses M. Jean Richepin's lectures on Shakespeare, and Mr. Chiozza Money analyzes 'The Tribute of Modern Britain.'

Liberty Journal, JULY, 10/ per annum. Williams & Norgate
Canon Adderley of Birmingham, who writes on 'Sacraments and Unity,' finds Mr. Coats's article on the same subject "to have been conceived in the most right and hopeful spirit possible." Altogether the number contains a dozen articles, besides 'Discussions,' 'Surveys,' and 'Reviews.'

Nineteenth Century, JULY, 2/6 Spottiswoode
In 'An Ideal Alliance' Lieut.-Col. Alsager Pollock replies to Sir Bamfylde Fuller, who advocated, it will be remembered, an alliance between this country, Germany, and the United States. Among the other articles may be mentioned 'The Principal Lesson of the Balkan Wars,' by Sir Max Waechter; 'The Land Problem in the Highlands,' by Dr. G. B. Clark; and 'Is Man an Electrical Organism?' by Miss Arabella Kenealy.

Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland, Vol. VII. Part II., 2/6
Viking Society
The Notes in this issue mostly concern Thurso. There is an article on 'The Food of the Shetlanders Langsyne,' by Jessie M. E. Saxby, and one on 'Orkney and Shetland Folk,' by Mr. A. W. Johnston.

Orkney and Shetland Records, Vol. I. Part XII. 2/6. Viking Society
This consists of an Index.

ANNUALS.

Navy Annual (The), 1914, edited by Viscount Hythe and John Leyland. Clowes
'The Navy Annual' appears this year somewhat later than usual, owing to the activities of Viscount Hythe in another direction. Mr. Leyland reviews the progress of foreign navies, and also describes some German dockyards he has visited. Capt. Robinson reviews, as usual, the progress of armour and ordnance, and contributes in addition a chapter on the naval events of the Balkan War. Competent officers have written articles on 'British and Foreign Aircraft' and 'Wireless Telegraphy in the Navy'; and Vice-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade contributes a survey of the arguments for and against the Right of Capture. The volume contains the usual comparative tables.

GENERAL.

Cellbate's Apology (The), by a Misogynist, 6d. net. Watts
Purports to be a paper read at a London club, and consists of sweeping generalizations on the foolishness and faults of woman.

English Association (The), BULLETIN No. 23, June.
Contains notes on the annual meeting, proceedings of committees and branches, new members, &c.

Johnson (Stanley C.), SATURDAY WITH MY CAMERA, 3/6 net.
A popular guide to amateur photography.

Wilson (Woodrow), MERE LITERATURE, AND OTHER ESSAYS, 5/ net. Constable
Eight essays which have, with one exception, been printed in *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The Century Magazine*, or *The Forum*.

PAMPHLETS.

Acland (H. D.), THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LAITY IN CHURCH COUNCILS, 2d. net. S.P.C.K.

The author is of opinion that the laity should have full representation and an authoritative voice—on secular questions—in Church Councils.

Smith (G. C. Moore), THE POET AND THE ARTIST, AND WHAT THEY CAN DO FOR US, Pamphlet No. 28. English Association
An address to Sheffield artisans.

Walker (Rev. T. R.), THE CANON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, 2d. net. S.P.C.K.
A paper read at Reading before the St. Luke's Branch of the C.E.M.S.

SCIENCE.

Akers (C. E.), THE RUBBER INDUSTRY IN BRAZIL AND THE ORIENT, 6/ net. Methuen
The author aims at describing the essential conditions "so as to enable accurate deductions to be drawn, and a correct comparison made between the plantation industry of the East and the production of wild rubber in the Amazon Valley."

Blumgarten (A. S.), MATERIA MEDICA FOR NURSES, 10/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.
Intended to develop intelligent, trained observation of the effects of drugs, and to enable the nurse to administer medicines accurately.

Davies (George Mac Donald), GEOLOGICAL EXCURSIONS ROUND LONDON, 3/6 net. Murby
Mr. Davies has aimed at providing a handy guide to geological field-work in localities easily reached from London.

Galileo (Galilei), DIALOGUES CONCERNING TWO NEW SCIENCES, translated by Henry Crew and Alfonso de Salvio, 8/6
New York, Macmillan Co.

A rendering into current English of the text of Favaro's National Edition. Signor Favaro contributes an Introduction.

Galloway (T. W.), BIOLOGY OF SEX FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS, 2/ net. Harrap
The material for this book was first delivered as a series of talks to meetings of mothers and teachers.

Marvels of Insect Life, Part III., 7d. net. Hutchinson
A series with attractive illustrations.

FINE ARTS.

Gotch (J. Alfred), EARLY RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND, 15/ net. Batsford
Second edition, revised.

Lives of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, by Giorgio Vasari, newly translated by Gaston du C. de Vere, Vol. VII., 25/ net. Lee Warner
Pierino (Piero) da Vinci, Baccio Bandinelli, and Simone Mosca are included in this volume. The set will occupy 10 vols.

Ogilvy (James S.), A PILGRIMAGE IN SURREY, 2 vols., 50/ net. Routledge
Mr. Ogilvy has tramped about Surrey during the last three years painting and studying, and there are, he tells us, few roads or footpaths which he has not explored. The two volumes are enriched by 141 coloured plates—his own work.

Van de Put (Albert), ARMORIAL PORTRAITS, Pt. I. Plates I.-III. Temple Sheen Press
Three plates, with descriptive notes.

MUSIC.

Burgess (Francis), THE TEACHING AND ACCOMPANIMENT OF PLAINSONG, 3/6 net. Novello
Based upon two lectures delivered at the Royal College of Organists.

English Madrigal School (The): Vol. V. ORLANDO GIBBONS; Vol. VI. and VII. JOHN WILBYE; Vol. VIII. JOHN FARMER, 30/ net. Stainer & Bell

Transcribed, scored, and edited by the Rev. Edmund Horace Fellowes.

DRAMA.

Galsworthy (John), "PLAYS, Vol. III.: THE FUGITIVE, THE PIGEON, THE MOB, 6/

Duckworth
'The Pigeon' was produced at the Royalty Theatre in January, 1912, and noticed in *The Athenæum* on February 3rd. The performance of 'The Fugitive' at the Royal Court Theatre was noticed on September 20th, 1913, and that of 'The Mob,' by Miss Horniman's Company at the Coronet Theatre, on April 25th, 1914.

FOREIGN.

POETRY.

Claudel (Paul), DEUX POÈMES D'ÉTÉ, La Cantate à Trois Voix, Protée, 3fr. 50.

Paris, 'Nouvelle Revue Française.'
Second edition.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Juster (Jean), LES JUIFS DANS L'EMPIRE ROMAIN: leur Condition Juridique, Économique, et Sociale, 2 vols. Paris, Geuthner

An exhaustive study of the subject, beginning with the earliest association of the Jews with the Romans.

Mémoires du Vice-Amiral Baron Grivel, RÉVOLUTION—EMPIRE, 7fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit
Baron Grivel, whose memoirs are edited by his grand-nephew, had a varied and interesting career. He went to sea in 1796 at the age of 18, and in addition to taking part in numerous naval actions was present at Austerlitz with a detachment of marines. Unfortunately, his notes stop abruptly at the Restoration, though his death did not occur until 1869. M. G. Lacour-Gayet contributes a Preface.

NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

THIS week a very agitated and anxious term came to its close. Perhaps its pleasantest feature was the election to Fellowship of Mr. J. H. Henry, whose examination did not disclose a tithe of his various talents. But every year it is becoming more obvious that the old system of electing after a tremendous examination, with hardly any other factor than the marks, has lived out its time, and must be replaced by some more elastic method. Hence there was all through the term a controversy about the possibility and the conditions of electing an occasional Fellow without examination; of alternating Fellowships yearly between science and classics; of adding new subjects, such as modern languages, which are necessary for the teaching even of ordinary classes in the College. But great bodies move slowly. Any important changes require the assent not only of the Governing Board, but also of a majority of the thirty-five Fellows, and any one who knows that Society knows how they agree on anything. The Provost's prolonged and serious illness prevented him from adding his force to that of the advocates of reform, nor, I regret to say, does it seem likely that he will recover his former health and vigour. The control of the College has therefore devolved upon the Vice-Provost, who can hardly inaugurate a new policy so long as his rule is temporary.

Still, progress has already been made, and there is good hope that the old College may presently be invigorated by an infusion of new blood. This has, indeed, already taken place by the appointment of Mr. Alison Phillips to the new Lecky Chair of Modern History. There has been delay in this appointment owing to the difficulty of realizing or estimating the value of the landed estate bequeathed to the College by the generosity of the late Mrs. Lecky. Moreover, the death and succession duties amount to a veritable plunder of the donor's benevolence. The moment these obstacles were even partially overcome the appointment was made. Mr. Phillips is so well known as an authority on the nineteenth century, in addition to his other various learning and experience, that no further words are here necessary. For the second (Erasmus Smith's) Chair, formerly held by Mr. J. H. Weaver

(now of Trinity, Oxford), out of a strong field of candidates Mr. Edmund Curtis was selected. He is known for his mediæval studies on the Normans in Italy, and his taste for Irish mediæval studies, including the language. These two importations, together with Miss Maxwell as assistant lecturer, will now equip the historical school of Trinity College as it has never been equipped before. It is interesting to note in this connexion that the practice of appointing highly distinguished lady graduates to lecture in history and in French has so far proved a decided success. There is no difficulty, in this College of high traditions, in keeping order. Students of either sex sit together and compete together without any feeling but that of honest rivalry.

The other topic of interest, not only to the College, but also to its graduates throughout the world, is the want of an adequate pavilion in the College Park, for the use of students and of teams of visitors for games and sports. The present building, at all times inadequate, is now nearly a ruin, and seems to those who use it not worth keeping in order, so that its existence is discreditable to the College. But an adequate new building will not cost less than 6,000*l.*, and, in a system where the Collegiate funds have also to cover all University expenses, it is not possible for the Governing Board to allocate such a sum for a modern want indirectly connected with education. It remains to be seen whether the thousands of Trinity men throughout the world will not by their active sympathy enable this useful ornament to be set up as the tribute of this generation to their venerable Alma Mater. The Graduates' Memorial Building, which fills so striking a place in the centre of the great court, may fairly be called the noble record of the generation that has mostly passed away.

G.

SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY.'

130, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne,
25 June, 1914.

MR. COBDEN-SANDERSON'S proposal to mark with inverted commas "impress us from a seal all ye have thought and done" removes his objection to the complete association of England and Spain as champions of liberty, but adds to the syntactical difficulties by introducing the bold ellipse "say to them." In company with Swinburne and some of the editors, Mr. Cobden-Sanderson is content to understand "impress us," &c., as a sort of double accusative, as if it meant "teach us all ye have thought and done." Mr. Forman, however, gets rid of one of the accusatives by reading "as" for "us," and Mr. Rossetti considers "all ye have thought and done" a vocative; but is there any precedent for personifying a relative clause? Neither can the double accusative be tolerated except as a *pis aller*, and I believe there is a way of escape: place a semicolon at "seal," and remove the stop at "done," thus:—

All ye have thought and done Time cannot dare conceal.
Surely this is a great line. The alteration opens the way for an improvement in the preceding line: "from a seal" is a weak phrase, but can now be remedied by supposing that "from" is a misprint for "form." The whole passage then runs:—

Twins of a single destiny! appeal
To the eternal years enthroned before us
In the dim West: impress us, form a seal;
All ye have thought and done Time cannot dare conceal.
This, I venture to think, greatly improves the grammar and the structure, but the general sense remains equally obscure.

J. NETTLESHIP.

THE TRANSLITERATION OF RUSSIAN.

June 19, 1914.

MAY I, through your columns, put in a plea for uniformity in the transliteration of Russian names? Both the Liverpool School of Russian Studies and the Royal Geographical Society have published schemes of transliteration; these are virtually identical, and are natural and simple. Yet editors and publishers, in the majority of cases, are apparently content to let writers go their own way and create unnecessary difficulties for the bibliographer, the memory, and for pronunciation. Those of us, to take an example, who read by eye alone, rather than by eye and ear, have some difficulty in recognizing Tourguénieff as an equivalent for Turgenyev; while the imitation of French renderings, such as Tolstoi, permissible by the rules of French pronunciation, leads to ridiculous errors in English mouths. Chekhov, with an initial T, is absurd, so is the termination *-eff* or *-ef*; the Russian ending is always *-ev*.
A TRANSLATOR.

THE BELFAST BOOKSELLERS.

I AM delighted to have been the means of drawing such a charming, chatty chapter of fresh reminiscences from Mr. Frankfort Moore. It shows that his long traffic with romance has not affected his memory for facts, after all. He now admits that in the Belfast of his youth there were no less than seven new booksellers' shops—of sorts. Not bad, say I, for an Irish provincial town of some 160,000 inhabitants, and a rather different condition of things than any reader could ascertain from his book. They were all there in the sixties. Early in the seventies W. H. Smith & Son appeared on the scene, and as I left Belfast in the summer of 1878, I have no personal knowledge of the businesses in the eighties and nineties. As regards their stock, no bookseller can be expected to have on hand at all times a copy of the latest popular work. I have had to wait a day or two to procure such, even from a West-End bookseller.

I used the word "branch" in reference to Wm. Mullan's London house advisedly. The parent stem remained in Belfast before and after, and their books bore the imprint "London and Belfast," even as Blackwood's do that of "London and Edinburgh." Mr. Moore would have your readers believe that Mullan only published Jenkins's books, an 'Elocutionist,' and "about half a dozen other works." In their last list of publications I find no less than 106 titles enumerated, comprising works by Gladstone, Freeman, Sir Richard Burton, Capt. Mayne Reid, Blanchard Jerrold, Robert Buchanan, Henry Kingsley, and George Mac Donald.

James Reed may have been the veriest poetaster, but he has a niche in O'Donoghue's 'Poets of Ireland.' The first "proof" I ever saw was in his hands, when he was descanting upon its "bad English" to a rural rhymester. But what is more to the point, I bought from him one of the necessary school-books for which Mr. Moore had to send to London.

A well-read man, too, was Wm. McComb, who published not "two," but half a dozen volumes of his own verse.

In conclusion, I shall just mention as a final piece of evidence that it was not so difficult to procure up-to-date books in the Belfast of the seventies. In 1872, '75, '76, and '77 I bought there, as they appeared, the first four volumes, in verse and prose,

published by Mr. Frankfort Moore. I keep them still, mementoes of the days "when we were boys."

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

P.S.—I trust Mr. H. M. Beatty has by this time received a copy of Messrs. Hodges & Figgis's new Catalogue, containing about a couple of thousand titles of Irish works, and that he will be pleased to know that Mr. W. G. Neale intends "to remove the stigma that there is no bookseller in Ireland systematically issuing catalogues."

There was yet another copy of *The Athenæum* coming regularly to Belfast to my knowledge, beside that of the Rev. Dr. Crook. The Linen Hall Library file goes back to 1835.

THE TRAINING OF GIRLS AND BOYS.

Highgate, June 29, 1914.

At the close of the report, in your last issue, of my speech at a recent educational conference occurs the following passage:—

"But it must not be forgotten that the future of each sex is, in the majority of cases, different, and that it is the more difficult task of the two to train girls so as to prepare both the majority who marry, and the minority who do not."

Nothing—not even a fresh paragraph—indicates that the opinion expressed is not mine, but the reviewer's. He ought surely to have written his report in such a form as to make misattribution impossible. Not only did I not say anything at all resembling the words quoted above, but I entirely dissent from them.

What married women need in order to fulfil their domestic duties properly is, in the first place, more money, and, in the second, better training of the mind. A woman who has been thoroughly taught a skilled trade can almost always earn a comparatively considerable addition to the family income; and a woman who has received the excellent training in professional skill, combined with further general education, which is given in the London Trade Schools (the subject under discussion), has also become incidentally capable of managing a household competently. Experience shows that the homes of skilled and intelligent London craftsmen are, in fact, well kept, clean, and comfortable, and that such women become not only devoted, but enlightened mothers. It is a current—may I venture to say, a masculine?—delusion that the best wives and mothers are to be produced by an education *ad hoc*.

CLEMENTINA BLACK.

. The account of the educational conference at which Miss Black spoke was not a report, but contained comments throughout. The remark to which she takes objection was not meant to be understood as referring to her opinions, and the phrase "But it must not be forgotten" seemed to me to show a differing view.

But I cannot understand Miss Black's entire dissent. Does she mean that it is not a more difficult task to train efficiently girls who will manage a home and girls who will follow a calling than it is to train boys who will all do the latter? That is all my statement implies. Or does Miss Black consider any training in housecraft unnecessary? By all means let there be Trade Schools for girls, and let them be trained to earn a livelihood apart from marriage; but the ideal is not one wherein the mother leaves home to earn "a considerable addition to the family income." Nor is it an altogether masculine opinion that, given any particular girl, she will become a better wife and mother with a certain amount of education *ad hoc*.

THE WRITER.

THE DISCOVERY OF ISOLDE'S CHAPEL.

IN *The Athenæum* of May 30th Mr. W. A. Henderson has a very interesting article on his discovery of the actual Chapel Izod or Isolde's Chapel at Palmerstown, co. Dublin. In view of the importance of this discovery, it may be well to point out a few facts.

1. Mr. Henderson states that the honour of discovering the *genius loci* of Chapelizod is due to Mr. Julian Moore in a communication to *The Athenæum* of April 12th, 1902. This is not so. I had pointed out the same fact in *The Freeman's Journal* of November 29th, 1901.

2. The first documentary proof of the existence of Chapel Izod was also pointed out by me, and communicated to Mr. Henderson. The exact date is July 20th, 1212.

3. Mr. Henderson has not thrown any light on how the modern parish of Chapelizod was formed. Lewis and Dr. Elrington Ball agree in the vague assertion that some time after the Restoration the churches of Palmerstown and Ballyfermot were united to Chapelizod. From a letter written by King Charles II. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated June 10th, 1667, we learn that the Archbishop of Dublin had shortly before this date united the parishes of Ballyfermot and Palmerstown to the parish of Chapelizod. Moreover, the King directed that the Rev. James Jerome was to have 30*l.* a year out of the rent of the town of Chapelizod; to be paid for ever to him "and his successors who shall have the cure of souls in the said parish."

4. We can fix the date of the new parish of Chapelizod as 1668, for on July 14th of that year the King wrote to the Lord Lieutenant to grant a lease for ninety-nine years to the Rev. James Jerome of "a ruinous house and a small piece of land near the town of Chapel Izolde wherein to live," he having undertaken to lay out 300*l.* on the house and lands.

5. Evidently the present church of Chapelizod was repaired between the years 1668–70. The Rev. Dr. Jerome spent far more than 300*l.* on the rectory house, inasmuch as Capt. George Mathew, writing to the Duke of Ormond on June 21st, 1682, says that "Doctor Hierome has begun great and costly works which, in my judgment, cannot be finished for less than 1,000*l.* or 1,100*l.*, besides the kennel." Jerome died in July, 1682, and on September 30th the Bishop of Ossory recommended the Rev. Patrick Christian, S.F.T.C.D., as a likely successor (Ormond MSS., Hist. MSS. Com.).

6. On October 16th, 1694, Archbishop Marsh made a visitation of Chapelizod, and thenceforward old Chapelizod Church at Palmers town was allowed to get ruinous.

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

THE PEMBROKE LIBRARY.

On Thursday, June 25th, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold a selected portion of the library from Wilton House, Salisbury, the property of the Earl of Pembroke, the chief lots being: *The Apocalypse*, block book, c. 1460, 2,120*l.* *Ars Moriendi*, block book, 18 leaves out of 24, 15th century, 500*l.* *Augustine, De Civitate Dei*, printed at Venice by Johann and Wendelin of Speier, 1470, 100*l.* *Joannes Balbus, Catholicon*, printed at Mayence, probably by Gutenberg, 1460, 440*l.* *Berlinghieri, Geographia*, printed by Nicolas Laurentii at Florence, c. 1480, 215*l.* *The Book of St. Albans*, 1480, 1,800*l.* *Biblia Pauperum*, block book, 30 leaves only out of 40, 15th century, 780*l.* *Cæsar, Opera, editio princeps*,

printed at Rome by Sweynheym & Pannartz, 1469, 600*l.* *Cessolis, Game and Playe of the Chesse*, printed by Caxton at Bruges, c. 1475, 1,800*l.*; another edition, 46 leaves only out of 84, printed by Caxton at Westminster, c. 1483, 300*l.* *Cicero, De Oratore*, printed at Subiaco by Sweynheym & Pannartz, 1465, 1,000*l.*; another edition, printed by the same printers at Rome, 1469, 200*l.* *Epistolæ ad Familiares*, same place and printers, 1469, 150*l.*; another edition, printed by Johann of Speier at Venice, 1469, 345*l.*; second Venetian edition, same printers and same year, 190*l.* *Epistolæ ad M. Brutum, &c.*, printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, 1470, 135*l.* *Rhetoricorum Libri IV.*, &c., printed by Jensen at Venice, 1470, 200*l.* *Tusculanæ Questiones*, same printer and place, 1472, 180*l.* *Tullye of Old Age, &c.*, printed by Caxton at Westminster, 1481, 1,050*l.* *Columna, Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*, printed by Aldus at Venice, 1490, 150*l.* *Dante, Divina Comedia*, printed by Neumeister at Fuligno, 1472, 990*l.* *Dictee and Sayings of the Philosophers*, printed by Caxton at Westminster, c. 1480, 1,050*l.* *Durandus, Rationale*, printed by Faust & Schoeffer at Mayence, 1459, 1,950*l.* *Eusebius Pamphilus, Liber de Preparatione Evangelica*, printed by Jensen at Venice, 1470, 100*l.* *Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticæ*, printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, May 11th, 1469, 370*l.* *Godfrey de Bouillon*, printed by Caxton at Westminster, imperfect, 1481, 255*l.* *Hieronymus, Epistolæ et Tractatus*, 2 vols., printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, 1468, 180*l.* *Expositio in Symbolium Apostolorum, and Aristotile, Ethics*, both printed by Rood at Oxford, 1478 and 1479, 760*l.* *Higden, Polycricon*, printed by Caxton at Westminster, 1482, 270*l.* *Homer, Works*, printed at Florence, 1488, 360*l.* *Horæ B.V.M., French MS.*, 15th century, 600*l.*; another, printed by Pigouchet, 1491, 180*l.* *Horace, Works*, printed at Venice, c. 1471, 500*l.* *Justinus In Trogi Pompei Historias*, printed by Jensen at Venice, 1470, 205*l.* *Lactantius, Opera*, printed at Subiaco by Sweynheym & Pannartz, 1465, 810*l.*; another edition, by the same printers at Rome, 1468, 250*l.* *Lascaris, Grammatica Græca*, printed at Milan, 1476, 235*l.* *Le Ferre, Recueil of the Histories of Troye*, printed by Caxton at Bruges, 1472–5, 500*l.* *Livy, History*, printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, 1469, 320*l.* *Lucan, Pharsalia*, same printers and place, 1469, 240*l.* *Macrobius, Expositio in somnium Scipionis*, printed by Jensen at Venice, 1472, 1,600*l.* *Mirk, Festivall*, printed by Caxton at Westminster, c. 1490, 320*l.* *Ovid, Works*, printed by Azzoguidi at Bologna, 1471, 200*l.*; another edition, 2 vols., printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, c. 1471, 150*l.* *Petrarch, Sonetti, &c.*, printed at Venice, 1473, 100*l.* *Plautus, Comedies*, Venice, 1472, Treviso, 1482, and Milan, 1490, three editions in one volume, 305*l.* *Pliny the Younger, Letters*, printed by Valdarfer at Venice, 1471, 175*l.* *Natural History*, printed by Johann of Speier, 1469, 340*l.*; another edition, printed at Rome by Sweynheym & Pannartz, 1470, 100*l.*; *Landino's Italian version*, printed at Venice by Jensen, 1476, 225*l.* *Priscianus, De Octo Partibus Orationis, &c.*, printed at Venice by Wendelin of Speier, 1470, 135*l.* *Polyglot Psalter*, printed at Genoa, 1516, 260*l.* 27 Maps illustrating the *Geographia* of Ptolemy, 1,550*l.* *Quintilianus, Institutiones Oratorie*, 1470, 166*l.*; another edition, printed by Jensen at Venice, 1471, 140*l.* *Rodericus Zamorensis, Speculum Vitæ Humanæ*, printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, 1468, 114*l.* *Seneca, Tragedies*, printed by Andreas Bellfortis at Ferrara, c. 1474, 160*l.* *Servius Maurus Honoratus, Commentary on Virgil*, printed by Bernardo Cennini at Florence, 1471–2, 790*l.* *Silius Italicus, Punicorum Libri XVII.*, printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, 1471, 146*l.* *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, block book, 15th century, 900*l.*; a Dutch translation of the same, 1,200*l.* *Suetonius, Twelve Cæsars*, printed at Rome by J. P. de Lignamine, 1470, 135*l.*; another edition, printed at Rome by Sweynheym & Pannartz, 1470, 360*l.* *Tacitus, Annals, &c.*, printed at Venice by Wendelin of Speier, c. 1473, 200*l.* *Valerius Maximus, Facta et Dicta*, printed by Schoffer at Mayence, 1471, 500*l.* *Virgil, Works*, printed at Venice by Wendelin of Speier, 1470, 300*l.*; another edition, printed at Milan, 1474, 340*l.* *Voragine, Legende di tutti i Sancti*, printed by Jensen at Venice, c. 1475, 110*l.*

The total of the sale was 38,936*l.*

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS.

On Thursday, June 25th, Messrs. Sotheby sold the following illuminated manuscripts belonging to Mr. Henry Yates Thompson: *Horæ B.V.M.*, with 16 large miniatures and other decorations, French, 15th century, 700*l.* *Biblia Sacra Latina*, with 133 initial miniatures, Anglo-Norman, 13th century, 500*l.*

Literary Gossip.

It will be a hundred years next Tuesday since Archibald Constable & Co. of Edinburgh published 'Waverley' anonymously on the system of half profits. Though it was the dull season, the edition of 1,000 copies went in five weeks. A second of 2,000 copies followed immediately, and a third and fourth of 1,000 each in October and November. It had reached an eighth edition in 1821.

Constable himself and the John Murray of the day at once detected the author. The variety of knowledge, the insistence on legend in verse, and the colossal memory revealed must have given a pretty broad hint. Clearly also the writer was not an exact scholar in Latin. Two quotations from Virgil in vol. ii. chap. xl. are both unmetrical, though the words substituted give the same sense.

WHY are Government publications not circulated among the press, as publishers circulate their books for review? The public bears the expense of their production, and ought to be made more fully cognizant than it is of their contents. No doubt a large number of our contemporaries would be unable to make use of them, but the periodicals which concern themselves with the more serious national interests ought certainly to have them within their purview, and it is hard to see why they should be compelled to purchase copies. We suggest that at least any particular works should be supplied gratis to the editor of any paper or magazine who desires to have them. It is not likely that this small concession would be abused. As it is, we receive for notice publications of the British Museum and the Record Office, which are much more elaborate than the usual Government Papers.

MR. R. E. PROTHERO was on Tuesday last elected as Burgess for Oxford University, and takes the late Sir William Anson's place in the House of Commons. He should be a real addition to that assembly, for he is both a man of letters and a man of business.

THE first Civic Exhibition to be held in the United Kingdom will open in Dublin on the 15th inst. Advantage is being taken of the fact that the Municipal Authorities Conference will be held in Dublin on the 14th and 15th to organize a civic pageant at which many of the municipal authorities will be represented in state. The exhibition will be held in the Linenhall Buildings.

THERE is a rather amusing article in *The Library Journal* for June on 'Social Activities of the Library.' The description seems to refer only to the Public Library at Rahway, N.J., but it no doubt proved suggestive to the librarians of other places when read at the bi-State Conference in Atlantic City last March.

The Rahway Library seems to have realized with indignation that it was reputed to be nothing but a library of

fiction, and to have set about correcting public opinion by the performance of social "good works." It circulates copies of the "laws of the various city departments"; advertises meetings of educational value; sets out bulletins and selected lists of plays that the playgoer will not find "impossible"; and gives advice on things in general, from the running of a school-paper in all its details to city problems such as those connected with the "shade tree commission."

It organizes elaborate flower shows, at which full information as to names and habits is furnished, the flowers being roses, asters, dahlias, and chrysanthemums. It has also two good examples of important public service to its credit. By its courageous action in posting up the Health Officer's milk report within its walls it has suppressed the business of one untoward member of the milk trade, and troubled or encouraged others according to their deserts; and through the "talks" on civic questions which take place there, it has brought about the discontinuance of certain objectionable picture shows.

MR. GEORGE WEBB HARDY has been writing to the papers to protest against the banning (unless specially ordered) of his book 'The Black Peril' by the Libraries' Association. He points out that not one of his reviewers has considered the book objectionable, and calls special attention to our own notice of it. He adds that his book represents ten years' study of the native question in South Africa. Yet its circulation is hindered "by a commercial organization that puts on its shelves not a few novels that can only be described as frivolous and improper." The Association is "a commercial organization"—that is the trouble; and those on whom its very existence depends make no adequate effort to control its strange operations.

MR. HARDRESS O'GRADY writes to point out that his book 'Reading Aloud and Literary Appreciation' is not a book on physiology, as our brief note on it last week (p. 888) might suggest, but deals with literary appreciation by means of reading aloud.

DR. J. M. SPAIGHT, who some years ago wrote a work dealing with War Rights on Land, is about to issue a new volume, which should interest the same body of readers, treating of the laws governing the use of Aircraft in War. It will be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

MR. HENRY HIGGS is issuing shortly through the same firm a volume setting forth the Financial System of the United Kingdom. He has, he states, limited himself, so far as possible, to describing the state of things which actually exists.

MESSRS. LONGMANS are publishing 'The Romanticism of St. Francis; and other Studies in the Genius of the Franciscans,' by Father Cuthbert. He endeavours to set forth the underlying principles of the great Franciscan Movement in the thirteenth century and afterwards, and studies

the mind of a Franciscan friar who died as late as 1911.

The same firm have in hand 'The Teacher's Day, and Other Poems,' by Mr. John Nickal. It will be interesting to see the modern elementary school life with which he deals on its poetic side.

MR. GILBERT THOMAS, the author of 'Birds of Passage' and 'The Wayside Altar,' will publish a volume of poems through Messrs. Chapman & Hall during the early autumn. It will be entitled 'The Voice of Peace.'

MR. MURRAY will shortly publish a little volume entitled 'English Church Ways,' which contains the matter put together by Dr. W. H. Frere for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures in Russia. It necessarily contains much that is obvious, but its special point of view may be expected to lend it some unusual interest.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish next Thursday 'The South Polar Times,' reproduced in facsimile as issued, type-written, and in three parts, during Scott's last expedition. The book is edited by Mr. Apsley Cherry-Garrard, Assistant Zoologist to the expedition, and it will include contributions by Scott and other members of the expedition, with numerous coloured illustrations, silhouettes, caricatures, and photographs by Dr. E. A. Wilson, Mr. H. G. Ponting, &c. Many of Wilson's pictures show the inner workings of the expedition. The edition for sale is limited to 350 copies, each copy being numbered.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE are publishing next Tuesday a twelfth set of volumes in the "Home University Library of Modern Knowledge." These are 'The Alps,' by Mr. Arnold Lunn; an account of the history, political constitution, social life, and economic resources of the twenty republics of Central and South America, by Prof. W. R. Shepherd; and a sketch of the Renaissance, by Miss Edith Sichel. Canon Charles also contributes a volume on 'Religious Development between the Old and the New Testaments,' and Mr. J. M. Robertson a critical survey of 'Elizabethan Literature.'

THE death was announced last Sunday at Gourock of Mr. Arthur Guthrie, who contributed to the Glasgow press under the signature of "Anthony Rowley." Two of his plays, 'The Weaver's Shuttle' and 'The Probationer,' were produced with considerable success at the Glasgow Repertory Theatre. In 1907 Mr. T. N. Foulis issued the first of a series of 'Irresponsible Guides' by him: 'Paris and Italy, being the Rowley Letters from France and Italy.'

MR. STANLEY PORTAL HYATT, who died on Tuesday last, had a life of varied adventure which he used in several novels. The best of them, perhaps, is 'The Law of the Bolo,' a tale of the Philippines. Always a rebel in temperament, he was apt to spoil his books by his views of history and politics. His latest work on 'The Old Transport Road' is full, as we remarked, of violent prejudices and accusations.

SCIENCE

A FLORAL MIXTURE.

THE weighty volume called 'The Horticultural Record' is occupied with the Royal International Horticultural Exhibition of 1912, its officers, arrangements, &c. But the compiler, Mr. Reginald Cory, has had the happy idea of adding to these official records a series of articles by experts on the progress of horticulture since 1866, when there was a similar exhibition. Thus we have a brief and highly interesting summary of the modern world of flower, tree, and vegetable, and the developments which have carried us far from the formal arrangements of earlier days—for instance, the calceolaria, lobelia, and pelargonium which were repeated in so many Victorian gardens.

The eleven articles are not all of equal merit. That on sweet peas, apparently unknown as an exhibit in 1866, seems hardly sufficient in view of the vogue and variety the flower has attained of recent years. In general, however, the surveys are much to the point, and tell us a good deal within their limits. On 'Rock Gardens and Garden Design' Mr. Reginald Farrer writes in a lively and amusing style which sets off considerable taste and knowledge. He speaks of Mr. Robinson as arising

"suddenly, flaming and audacious... with a crash among the Lobelias of the late Victorian era. Like all true prophets, he arose magnificent, passionate, unguided and unguidable. It is the hard fate of the Moses of one generation that he always becomes the venerated rear-guard of the next."

At present in garden design

"we have returned to a conception of dignity and space; trumpery and hazard and sentimentalities no longer satisfy us. A good English garden of to-day is a really beautiful thing, and a really worthy and fertile document to leave behind us. But, so far, the average rock-garden is not."

The reason is, Mr. Farrer tells us, that nurserymen act as garden-builders, and do not keep on their premises a tame architect to instruct them.

The survey of roses, by Mr. H. R. Darlington, is full of detail, and shows the wonderful advance made of late years in hybridization. In 1910 no fewer than three hundred new roses are stated to have been introduced. Climbing roses have been a special feature of the twentieth century, and it seems strange to read that so familiar a feature of gardens to-day as Dorothy Perkins only appeared in 1901. Rich and free-flowering as this climber is, it is devoid of scent, and many lovers

of roses agree with Lady Corisande in 'Lothair' in thinking scent a matter of first importance. In this respect our up-to-date show flowers are, as Mr. Darlington admits, often unsatisfactory. He also considers judiciously the change in the form of the rose, which now tends to a high, pointed centre instead of the old, cup-shaped type.

The illustrations from photographs show form better than colour, but were taken, as Mr. Cory points out, under great pressure of time, and sometimes in a deficient light.

'Pot - Pourri mixed by Two' is admittedly composed of various materials. But while in the making of the true Pot-pourri each ingredient is carefully chosen for its calculated effect on the resultant fragrance of the whole, here, we are inclined to think, anything that would "fill up" has been thrown into the vegetarian hotchpot. The first two chapters, for instance, include as topics Bird Migration, Mr. Filson Young on Lighthouses, Where to Buy Olive Oil, Italian Freedom, Forcing Rhubarb, Bedlam, *The English Review*, Blue Bottles, and Bulbs under Glass. In the last chapter we find notes on Prison Reform, the Salvation Army, Lunacy, the Right Understanding of Byron, Winter Rhubarb, *The Cornhill*, Pets, Pergolas, Portsmouth, and Self-Control; and the whole book is liberally moistened with recipes for vegetarian cooking.

To criticize such a conglomeration is not an easy task. To some readers of simple taste and ample leisure the mixture may not be unpleasing. For the writing of both ladies is easy and natural, and, if it could be found, we would add a term implying its possession of the charm of cultivated womanhood. If one is now and again moved to gentle laughter by Mrs. Earle, it is laughter in which she herself would probably join quite readily, and it is mingled with admiration for her good heart and kindly happiness.

The contributions of Miss Case include much interesting and useful gardening knowledge, but the shelf of books for garden reference has its limits, and is already crowded in these days.

How much better it would be if the many good gardening folk who now write gossip books would combine their often considerable knowledge and produce the work for which so many amateurs are looking—a reasonably complete and really systematic dictionary of garden plants and their culture!

'Wild Flowers as They Grow' is now completed with a Sixth and Seventh Series. The pictures, photographed in colour, give a good idea of characteristic details of growth, as in the ground ivy. The specimens of the May lily pictured are poor, but usually both flowers and leaves are well shown.

Our main interest, however, is reserved for the text, in which the writer has made a good mixture of folk-names and other associations with Nature's wonderful

contrivances for fertilization. Thus an apparently simple flower like that of the purple loosestrife won the rapture and close attention of Darwin by the amazing varieties in its construction.

Some of the flowers included here are only "wild" to highly favoured observers, and might be sought for many years in vain. The book is not strong in philology, and the derivations offered do not always convince us; for instance, there is an earlier form of groundsel than that here regarded as decisive.

Life, Letters, and Labours of Francis Galton. By Karl Pearson. Vol. I. (Cambridge University Press, 11. 1s. net.)

THIS wonderful book is more than a story of a life, it is a practical lesson in heredity. The present volume deals with Sir Francis Galton's early life from the date of his birth in 1822 to his marriage in 1853. It is by no means confined, however, to that period, for Prof. Pearson, convinced—as was the subject of his memoir—of the value to the individual of a good ancestry, devotes what some may consider undue space to an examination of the pedigree of Sir Francis, and the tracing back of different traits of character to the various families from whom he was descended. There is no need to quarrel with the author's method, for his genealogical analysis is full of interest, and enriched with many excellent pictures of Galton's illustrious forbears. It is rather a matter for astonishment, as well as satisfaction, that amid the claims of a busy life he should have been able to find the time necessary for the investigation of so much detail. The book is unique in the sense that probably no one but Prof. Pearson has the knowledge or experience indispensable for such a portrayal from the point of view of heredity.

In 1908 Sir Francis Galton himself published an autobiographical volume called 'Memories of my Life.' He gives there only a picture of salient incidents as he was able to recall them. But Prof. Pearson's desire has been to compile a much more detailed study which should constitute "a permanent memorial to the founder of the Galton Laboratory," and should depict not only the man and his life's work, but also the hereditary influences and mental aptitudes that helped to make him what he was. He has succeeded marvellously well, and his delineation of character is assisted by the reproduction of many letters written during these earlier years.

Sir Francis Galton was, as is well known, a half-cousin on the mother's side to Charles Darwin. On his father's side he came from an old Quaker stock of sound business instincts, the later members of which had amassed a considerable fortune. On this side of his ancestry he was connected with the Barclays of Ury, who were descended from a notable stock. Prof. Pearson supplies in a pocket to this volume four separate pedigrees, and in Pedigree B he traces the Barclay descent from

The Horticultural Record. Compiled by Reginald Cory. (J. & A. Churchill, 2. 2s. net.)

Pot-Pourri mixed by Two. By Mrs. C. W. Earle and Miss Ethel Case. (Smith, Elder & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

Wild Flowers as They Grow. By H. Essen-high Corke. With Descriptive Text by G. Clarke Nuttall. Sixth and Seventh Series. (Cassell & Co., 5s. net each.)

Charlemagne and many other crowned heads. It may be remarked, however, that, though Sir Francis Galton was a credit to his forbears, there must be many individuals existing and unknown to fame, who, if they had the requisite knowledge of their ancestors, would be able to show similar strains of notable blood in their veins. Galton's thesis, that the primary and best method for elevating the human race was to ensure that its physically and mentally abler members were directly and consciously encouraged by the State to be fertile, is no doubt true. But it is not enough; more than fertility is required. Environmental factors may be secondary in their importance; they are nevertheless necessary. Many an able man coming of a good stock achieves nothing because he is bound down to a life of unremitting toil in order to earn his own and his children's bread. As readers of this book will see, the talents of Sir Francis Galton were late in development, but he was fortunate in his environment, *i.e.*, he possessed independent means as well as a good ancestry. He could afford to wait and mature. He was not compelled, as are the great majority of mankind, to waste the best years of life in the routine which blights the tender shoots of genius. From this point of view we agree with Sir Ronald Ross in his recent pleas for the adequate pecuniary reward of those who devote themselves to scientific research.

Francis Galton seems to have been a precocious boy: he had begun to read and could sign his name before he was three years old, and at the age of six could terminate a conversation with an apt quotation from a translation of the 'Odyssey.' After a few years at preparatory schools he was sent to King Edward's School, Birmingham, where he remained till his 17th year. A medical career had been marked out for him, and upon leaving school he was entered as a house pupil at the General Hospital, Birmingham. Here he had a year of work, which was much too hard for a boy of his stamina; his health broke down, and he was transferred for a time to the medical school of King's College, London. In 1840, after a wild trip to Constantinople and Greece, the letters of which reveal the characteristics of the youth, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. His biographer gives a most interesting account of his life and studies at the University. Galton was not afraid of work—indeed, he worked too hard—but again his health broke down. He was compelled to give up the honour school and take a poll degree.

His father, who throughout had been his best friend and counsellor, died in 1844; and there can be little doubt, as Prof. Pearson remarks, that, had he lived, his son "would have followed the strong desire of his father, and would have had a profession in life." But he found himself independent; his active imagination was occupied by other things than the study of medicine. He was again seized with the *Wanderlust*, which his biographer considers an ancestral inheritance, and in

1845-6 he spent twelve months in a tour through Egypt and Syria. (It may be noted that the dates for this journey in the résumé at the beginning of the volume do not correspond with those in the text.) On his return, he remained in England until 1850, when he carried out his famous expedition to South-West Africa. He reached England again exactly two years later, and in the following year he married Miss Louisa Butler, daughter of the Dean of Peterborough. Up to this time he had done nothing specially remarkable, with the exception of his two years in Africa. A scientific journey of that description sixty years ago, in a part of Africa practically unknown, was no ordinary feat. Galton's account of it was published in 1853, and a new edition appeared in the "Minerva Library of Famous Books" in 1889. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that Prof. Pearson does not reproduce one of the maps.

Francis Galton possessed many striking qualities, and the second volume of his life will show of what valuable scientific work he was capable when his keen sense of the joy of living had been somewhat blunted. His biographer pictures him in his prime as a well-knit, fair-haired man, above the average height, even-tempered, and full of sympathy, yet with a noteworthy sense of humour. He had a strong mechanical bent, and a marked power of observation, but was by no means a student or collector in the usual sense. His view of science was that its object should be not so much the acquirement of knowledge for its own sake as social utility and increased human efficiency. In his foundation of the Galton Laboratory he attempted to put this opinion into practice for the benefit of his race. We feel sure that he could not have left his ideals, or the portrayal of his life and character, in better hands than those of his present biographer.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 25.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. C. L. Kingsford read a paper on some ancient seals and deeds belonging to Lord De L'Isle and Dudley.

The true Sydney descent is from a family settled at La Sydenye in Alford, near Guildford, as early as the reign of Edward I. Through the acquisition of lands in Surrey and Sussex the family had risen to a good position early in the fifteenth century. William Sydney, of Kingsham, Sussex, was the first to use a seal with armorial bearings on a deed dated Aug. 15th, 1451. He was three times married. His son Nicholas, by his third wife, inherited an estate at West Preston, in Sussex, and married Anne, daughter of Sir William Brandon, and aunt of Charles Brandon, afterwards Duke of Suffolk. By her he had a son William (1487-1554), who was knighted at Flodden, was Chamberlain to Edward VI. as Prince of Wales, and had grants of Robertsbridge Abbey in 1539, and of Penshurst in 1552. His son, Sir Henry Sydney (1529-86), was the Deputy of Ireland, and his grandson the famous Sir Philip. As one of the coheirs of the young Dukes of Suffolk, who died in 1551, Sir Henry acquired the lands of Tatteshall College. The early deeds now in the possession of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley relate for the most part to Penshurst, Tatteshall, and Robertsbridge. In 1580 the notorious Robert Cooke constructed a pedigree of the Sydney family, tracing their descent to a supposed William de Sidnei, who was described as Chamberlain to Henry II. This pedigree was supported by four alleged deeds, which are manifest forgeries, though three of them

have genuine seals, one being a fine specimen of the seal of Henry II. as Duke of Normandy. The Penshurst deeds are of interest for the history of the house, and also for some good heraldic seals: William de Pulteney, 1356; Sir Nicholas de Loveyn, 1370; Sir John Colpeper, 1370; John Platyn, 1375; Sir Robert Belknap, 1380; Richard Chamberlayn, 1480. The Tatteshall deeds relate chiefly to the College founded by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, but include some early seals, notably Walter Bek, c. 1210, and Maude de Cromwell, 1400. The deeds (over 600) of Robertsbridge Abbey have numerous seals of early date in fine preservation; about 400 deeds are of earlier date than 1300. Many are older than 1200. At the Abbey the deeds were carefully kept with an interesting system of press-marks. Only a selection could be shown or described.

The President exhibited some seal matrices and rings from the collection of the late Sir John Evans; and Mr. Maurice Rosenheim some gold and other signet rings and seal matrices.—Mr. H. Clifford Smith exhibited an Elizabethan pendant jewel made of a portion of a narwhal horn with gold and enamelled mount, and an Elizabethan English tapestry cushion-cover with the arms of Sacheverell.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—June 18.—Annual Meeting.—Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—The Society's medal was presented to M. J. N. Svoronos, Keeper of the Numismatic Museum in Athens, in recognition of his contributions to Greek numismatics and archaeology.—Sir Henry Howorth delivered his Presidential Address, choosing as his subject 'Catalogues, their Aims and Method of Compilation.'

The result of the ballot for the election of office-bearers was announced, and the following declared elected for 1914-15: President, Sir Arthur J. Evans; Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. B. Earle-Fox and Sir Henry H. Howorth; Treasurer, Mr. Percy H. Webb; Secretaries, Messrs. J. Allan and F. A. Walters; Foreign Secretary, Mr. G. F. Hill; Librarian, Dr. Oliver Codrington; Members of the Council, Miss Helen Farquhar, the Rev. Robert Scott Mylne, and Messrs. G. C. Brooke, Herbert A. Grueber, W. J. Hocking, L. A. Lawrence, J. Grafton Milne, F. W. Voysey Peterson, E. Shepherd, and H. Symonds.

HISTORICAL.—June 18.—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.—Miss Lega-Weekes and Mr. G. T. Hales were elected Fellows.

Papers were read on 'Some Mediaeval Excommunications,' by Mr. R. C. Fowler, and on 'Prégent de Bidoux's Raids in Sussex, 1513-14,' by Mr. A. Ancombe, being a critical examination of the paper on the same subject read before the Society by the late Dr. James Gairdner. A discussion took place, in which Mr. R. H. Brodie, Mr. R. G. Marsden, Miss R. R. Reid, and others joined.

CHALLENGER.—June 24.—Dr. A. E. Shipley in the chair.—Commander Campbell Hepworth initiated a discussion on the origin of the Gulf weed by referring to a form of *Sargassum* found in the central part of the Sargasso Sea; seed-like bodies were stated to have been seen, from which small leaves sprouted in various stages of growth, up to four or five inches long. It was suggested that these might represent a form of reproduction not hitherto recognized in *Sargassum*.

Mr. G. C. Robson read a paper on 'Lo Bianco's Work on the Periods of Sexual Activity in Marine Animals.' The lists compiled by Lo Bianco from observations over a period of thirty years on the animals of the Gulf of Naples were analyzed, and an attempt was made to discover causes for the differences of breeding-period in various species, genera, and larger groups. It was concluded that while in certain cases it seemed possible to correlate these differences with the mode of life of the animals, in other cases the differences appeared to be non-adaptive.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—June 24.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Duvan Bahadur T. Desica Chariar and Mr. Roderick W. Henderson were elected Members.—Mr. Andrew continued his numismatic history of the reign of Stephen, in which he detailed the *coup d'état* which enabled that king to seize the crown and Henry's vast treasure at Winchester, which, in addition to great quantities of gold and silver plate, included nearly two and a half millions of silver pennies, then the only denomination of current money. Some estimate of the comparative value of the treasure could be drawn from the fact that the cost of building two arches of London Bridge in 1130 was only 25*l*. Under the political conditions of Stephen's election, the expediency of an immediate issue of his money throughout the realm was obvious, and as evidence of the haste

with which it was rushed through, Mr. Andrew instanced its legend, *STIFNE REX*, which combined a false English nominative with a Latin title. This first type of Stephen's money, Hawkins fig. 270, was probably designed at the coronation, Christmas, 1135, and was continued until the battle of Lincoln, Feb. 2nd, 1141; but meanwhile it passed through three successive variations, which could be differentiated by the legends (1): *STIFNE REX*, (2) *STIEFNERE OFR*, (3) *STIEFNE*. Mr. Andrew thought it possible that the device upon the reverse of this type represented the royal crown in plan as a rebus on the name *Stephanus* = a crown or garland.

Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited his collection of remarkable coins of this reign, most of them being issued by other than the King's authority, and illustrating historical events at the various local mints where they were coined.—Mr. F. A. Walters showed an impression in pewter from the obverse die of the gold medal awarded by the Commonwealth to Admirals Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson for their victories over the Dutch in 1653. Of the four medals struck, three are still in existence.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Royal Institution, 8.—General Meeting.
WED. Catholic Record, 5.30.—Annual Meeting.

Science Gossip.

PROF. ONNES of Leyden has made a discovery which will greatly affect research into the constitution of matter. He has found that—each at its own characteristic degree of absolute temperature—mercury (4.19 deg.), tin (3.8 deg.), and lead (6 deg.) offer no resistance to the electric current. The Professor wound 1,000 turns of very fine lead wire upon a bobbin, plunged it into liquid helium, and introduced into it an induction current. Normally, the wire would have presented a resistance of 736 ohms; at the temperature of liquid helium it was found to offer no resistance at all—persisting for many hours without perceptible diminution.

PROF. TODD, the American astronomer, is to be at Libau on August 21st to make observations on the eclipse of the sun more thoroughgoing and extensive than any yet attempted. Besides the usual spectroscope and a new camera-telescope, he is going to use an aeroplane. He will not only be able to outsoar the mists of earth, should these threaten to obstruct his vision, but also, by racing with the revolving earth, will be able to increase for himself the length of the eclipse.

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ECONOMIC PRESERVATION OF BIRDS have sent round to the press a letter, signed by many names that should carry weight, embodying six excellent suggestions to be taken as a working basis for action towards the effective protection of birds.

MISS JENNETT HUMPHREYS writes:—

"In selecting the names of those to whom 'fell the Birthday honour of knighthood last week, there was an inadvertent passing-by of one recipient whose claims were certainly not based on commerce or politics. It is Mr. T. Kirke Rose, Chief Assayer at the Mint, whose mastery of his branch of chemistry has had its influence there these twenty years, and whose important work dealing with it may now be considered a textbook."

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY are publishing through Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson a new edition of 'The Handbook of Folk-Lore,' prepared under the editorship of Miss C. S. Burne. The original issue of 1890, edited by Sir Laurence Gomme, has long been out of print, and this, its successor, has been almost entirely rewritten by the editor, who has, however, retained the scheme of classification invented by Sir Laurence, since it has stood well the test of time and experience. The object of the book is to enable any educated person to record in a satisfactory way folk-beliefs, customs, stories, and sayings.

FINE ARTS

The Sport of Collecting. By Sir Martin Conway. (Fisher Unwin, 5s. net.)

UNDER this title Sir Martin Conway relates how he has brought together his collection of works of art. He writes in an intimate and conversational style, telling anecdotes of the "hunt," and those who are attracted by the picture of a leisured and cultivated gentleman discoursing on his favourite possessions will read the book with pleasure.

In spite, however, of its readable character, we should have preferred a more straightforward catalogue of the pictures and *objets d'art*, some of which are of considerable interest.

Sir Martin, it appears, received the first stimulus to collect from Giovanni Morelli in 1887. Morelli challenged him to find a Foppa, and after some time Sir Martin succeeded. About this period also he acquired the Bevilacqua Madonna, which was exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1898, and a Flemish-Milanese painting which he exchanged some years later for a charming Madonna by Neri di Bicci.

Sir Martin also possesses among others works by Lotto, Moretto, and Bramantino, and an excellent sketch by Tiepolo. All these pictures were "picked up" in Italy, but the two Giorgione panels shown at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1911—which are, perhaps, the most important of the collector's Italian pictures—were discovered in an old shop at St. Jean de Luz. Although not works of outstanding interest in themselves, they are generally regarded by critical opinion as from the master's hand.

In England Sir Martin has made one or two notable "finds." He discovered in a Brighton shop a magnificent fourteenth-century wooden figure, which he was induced to part with "to his unutterable regret," and which is now in the New York Metropolitan Museum. In a back garden at Cambridge he found a Græco-Roman bust, but, though interesting, it is eclipsed by the extreme beauty of a youth's head in porphyry, which Sir Martin believes to be of Alexandrine workmanship. The effect of this splendid carving is, however, somewhat marred by the ugly modern pedestal.

The collector has travelled far in his search for antiques. He visited Egypt, and brought back a gilt bronze cat from the great cat cemetery at Beni-Hasan. The cat's mummy was buried within this gilded case, which at one time had alabaster eyes. From India he secured a first-rate piece of Gandhara sculpture, once a panel in a Hindu temple at Peshawar; and a journey to South America was rewarded by the acquisition of various Inca antiquities.

All his treasures are now collected at Allington Castle, itself one of the owner's most dramatic discoveries. Mr. Dudley

Falcke, who owned it, replied to an advertisement of Sir Martin's for a country house. The collector visited the castle, which, but for Mr. Falcke, would already have been completely destroyed, and, seeing its possibilities, had it carefully restored, and has made it his home.

Throughout the book Sir Martin explains with engaging frankness his methods of hunting for treasures, and hints that he secured most of them as "bargains," but nowhere does he quote actual figures—a tactful reticence which will stand him in good stead should he decide to send all or part of his collection to the sale-room.

The Art of Spiritual Harmony. By Wassily Kandinsky. Translated, with an Introduction, by M. T. H. Sadler. (Constable & Co., 6s. net.)

A TRANSLATION of this little book has been wanted for some time, for there is a considerable public in this country which lacks easy acquaintance with the German language, but is eagerly interested in whatever is written by one of the leaders of the newest movement in art. It may as well be said at once that the section of that public which looks to Herr Kandinsky with purely intellectual curiosity as for the key to a puzzle will find but limited satisfaction.

Broadly, there are two types of writers or lecturers on artistic subjects. There is, in the first place, the man whose gift of clarity removes the scales from our eyes, so that a world of thought opens for our exploration, where before was a pathless thicket of unrelated facts. On the other hand, we have known a lecturer address an apathetic crowd of art students, and, while telling them nothing but what they knew before, so revive their sense of the nobility of their calling, and the privilege it is to belong to it, that they almost fell on their knees vowing that they were miserable sinners. It is mainly in the latter way that Herr Kandinsky's work is valuable, and there can be few artists so hidebound in base professionalism as to receive from it no stimulus. The contention of the translator that "the power of a book to excite argument is often the best proof of its value" presses somewhat hard on the author's treatise, in so far as it represents a body of general artistic theory. Any artist might subscribe to the most of it without hampering his activity, whether he is Primitive, Classic, or even (in Herr Kandinsky's esteem) Realist in his bent. It is only in the application of the principles that glaring differences would arise. We can all accept as having an element of truth the metaphor of the upward movement of the triangle as representing the life of the spirit, the lower segments representing the relatively undeveloped, the apex the solitary visionary; but we shall not equally agree as to who occupies the latter position, nor, indeed, can we accept as proved the author's picture of the men of the lower segment as always dragged upwards by the apostles immediately above

them. The latter are, perhaps, quite as much pushed upwards by the energizing need of those below. Again, when we read, concerning periods in which art is devoted to merely realistic aims, that "art becomes so specialized as to appeal only to artists, and they complain bitterly of public indifference to their work," while "there arise a crowd of gifted and skilful painters, so easy does the conquest of art appear," some will think that in the mouth of an exponent of ultra-modern painting such criticism is a two-edged weapon.

Except, perhaps, in detail (we feel that he exaggerates the inertness of green), Herr Kandinsky's classification of the effect of colours on the mind will find general acceptance. We agree that yellow is "excentric" and "moving towards the spectator," while blue is concentric in its effect, and retiring (perhaps "radiant" and "absorbent" would suffice to sum up the two suggested contrasts of movement), and agree also as to the enforcing or antagonistic effect of allying certain colours with certain forms. "Keen colours are well suited by sharp forms (e.g., a yellow triangle), and soft, deep colours by round forms (e.g., a blue circle)." Every one will approve of Herr Kandinsky's insistence on the importance of the individual testing of such facts as at the very base of artistic education. Still less can we fancy any artist disputing the almost too obvious principle of the subordination of the single objects of a composition "to serve as building material for the whole composition." Yet many will be amazed at the design by Cézanne brought forward as "a good example" giving "new life" to an academic usage.

The defect of the book as a whole is one of planning. The author has a mania for classifying in detail, but the main divisions are loosely related. He is the more difficult to read because, instead of starting on obvious ground and developing to subtleties, he puts side by side familiar truisms and abstract statements difficult of apprehension, the former, as a rule, being set forth at the greater length. The aphoristic form in sentences made up of abstract nouns is a trap for writers on art, if they are bent on saying anything at all fresh. Of the illustrations by the author, the design most recent in date, 'Kleine Freud' (1913), appears to us by far the best. It combines in a general scheme a very wide range of varied forms, which yet approximate to some extent to the generalized expressiveness of music. Herr Kandinsky is unusually just (in general argument) in allowing to an art including an element of representation a right to exist. We note with pleasure an appreciation even of Canaletto, who is apparently so concrete in his aim, yet displays such considerable powers of abstraction. "Note also," Herr Kandinsky says—and the words are apt for some of his school—"that blind following of scientific precept is less blameworthy than its blind and purposeless rejection." It is pleasant to see the perennial heresy succinctly ticketed by ancient Japanese critics as "Ja" once more duly reprobated.

SOME MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

UNTIL to-day Chinese silk tapestry was among the fabulous wonders of the world. You might believe in its existence without incurring downright censure or ridicule. But such faith was considered to show a tendency to credulity which might in time accept the Hippogryph, the Basilisk, and the Phoenix as realities. Now time gives it proof. Mr. T. J. Larkin possesses an example remarkable alike for the state of its preservation and its intrinsic beauty. This is on view now at his Galleries in New Bond Street. The decorative skill of the designer, the delicacy of the colouring, and the minute finish of the workmanship all call for admiration and astonishment. The size of the panel is some 12 ft. by 8½ ft., and its age in all probability a little more than a hundred and fifty years. The charm of the thing as a work of art is enhanced by the light it throws on Chinese life and the manners of the Court, and its fascinating symbolism. Its history, meaning, and characteristics are given in detail in a pamphlet by Mr. Harold Child which is provided at the Gallery. No lover of the beautiful or the curious should miss the opportunity of seeing it.

We pass to some minor exhibitions of British art. At the Leicester Galleries, to begin with, there are three distinct collections, which, since each has a room to itself, in no way conflict with one another.

Both in subject and in treatment Mr. Campbell Taylor's work may be characterized as restful. In the first place he presents his characters in homely, unexciting scenes, and in the modes that prevailed in the forties and fifties of the last century. Some such convention is almost forced upon a painter of manners and moments if his work is to escape the reproach of appearing *démodé* in the course of a year or two. Nor must the period chosen be so remote as to seem unintelligible to the public of to-day and beyond their sympathy. The Victorian Era has still an appeal to us. At the same time its costumes seem ill adapted to the portrayal of violent emotion. So in Mr. Taylor's canvases it seems ever afternoon—and a quiet afternoon at that. But there are advantages to set against these limitations. The ample skirts occupy the lower portion of the picture agreeably to the eye, and leave the mind free to dwell on the pose of the head and the action of the hands.

Mr. Taylor inclines most to, and is happiest with, quiet tones—black and grey and white—though he enlivens these with brighter notes derived from accessories very dexterously rendered. He allows himself, too, some moments of gaiety, as in No. 9, *Tête-à-Tête*, where the reflection of the sunlit garden in a mirror is pleasingly introduced and rendered. On the other hand, the splash of sunlight on the wall in No. 4 but serves to emphasize the stillness of the cool and darkened *Music Room*. Once or twice he has gone boldly into the open at midday for a motive—more successfully, perhaps, in No. 34, *Waiting for the Aeroplane*, than in the larger No. 21, *On the Hill*. Mr. Taylor is often betrayed into an undue tightness of handling, but can escape from it completely on occasion, as he shows in No. 27 and elsewhere.

There is nothing sedative about Mr. Jo. Davidson's work in sculpture in the adjoining room. It is, on the contrary, stimulating to a marked degree. If one does not always respond to the stimulus, it is in cases where one does not know the exact purpose to which these figures are to be put, and in what surroundings they are

meant to be seen. Mr. Davidson has certainly a vivid and animated style in portraiture. He has been fortunate in his sitters, it is true, the heads of Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Zangwill, Mr. Derwent Wood, and others being full of character; but he has made the most of his opportunities, and has been admirably faithful to the playful inequalities of nature. In his groups and single figures the formal treatment of the hair is not pleasing, and one fails to understand why he uses an unattractive convention instead of finding eloquence and subtlety in the human hand.

At the Dudley Galleries in Piccadilly are to be seen a large number of water-colour drawings by Mrs. Charles Hobbhouse and Miss Gerda Crump. If they do not reach a very high order of accomplishment, Mrs. Hobbhouse's works form a pleasant record of what has appealed especially to her sense of the picturesque in London and elsewhere. In a few instances, as in Nos. 25 and 55, she shows a capacity for rising high above her customary level.

Miss Crump is all for breadth and boldness. But she should bear in mind that feats of strength can only be successfully performed by the strong, and that to simplify and omit are different things from not knowing and not attempting.

At the Baillie Galleries in Bruton Street the works of four different artists are on view, ranging from conscientious realism to untrammelled flights of imagination, so that variety is assured. Mr. Lee Hankey concerns himself exclusively with peasant life in Picardy—at least in his oil paintings, for in water-colour he often prefers to deal with landscape alone. The rendering of sunlight is his main preoccupation, and if he is not always convincing, the fault lies rather in the colour than in any inaccuracy of values. Though he can and does vary his method on occasion, he is too fond of employing circular patches of paint all over his canvas, a trick which is not adapted equally well to all surfaces, and brings monotony in its train. But it is clear that he loves what he presents, and rarely fails to give dignity to his simplest motive.

The works of Miss A. E. Falkner and Mr. Leslie Hervey are hung together in an adjoining room. The lady, again, is a devotee of brilliant sunshine, but one cannot help fancying that she is more influenced by the early Impressionists than by Nature herself. The effort is too self-conscious, predetermined, and violent. She must suffer from a morbid dread of being commonplace. Mr. Hervey's slight pastel studies show a pretty fancy and a charming sensitiveness to form; he extracts most pleasing patterns from the scenes before him, and makes them apparent to eyes that might easily overlook their existence.

Mr. Austin Spare is the possessor of the somewhat unbridled imagination mentioned above, and on the whole is better served by pen and ink than in any other vehicle he uses. E. H.

THE 'ROMAN CHARITY.'

Burgh House, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.
June 26, 1914.

I CANNOT assist Mr. Edward Guthrie in his particular inquiry, but I think that if he is interested in the question of 'Roman Charity' he might find it worth while looking to the catalogue which I compiled of Mr. Morgan's collection of watches (1912), and which he will find in the British Museum, as at p. 172 he will see a long account of the story and the various illustrations of it.

GEO. WILLIAMSON.

FRENCH ART AT GROSVENOR HOUSE.

It is difficult to understand fully the plan which the promoters of this exhibition have followed in making their choice of exhibits. Perhaps the key-note is to be found in M. Rodin's titanic creations which occupy the large room.

In the main the pictures belong to the Impressionist School—Ch. Manet, Ed. Monet, Sisley, Renoir, Cézanne, Pissarro, &c. It is true that Corot is represented, and in somewhat unfamiliar moods; but no examples of the Barbizon School (as might be expected) are to be found in his company. It is even more surprising to note the inclusion of several of Delacroix's tempestuous compositions, and one portrait by Ingres, a gentleman in black and silver uniform, characteristically thorough, if uninspired and unexciting.

Only general reflections are possible, because there were no catalogues, and, so far as could be judged, numbers were affixed at haphazard, in no sort of sequence. A peculiarity in the work of Dégas seems worth noting, because it is unusual. He would appear to be one whose inspiration and spontaneity grow as he proceeds with his picture, not gradually fading or losing their initial freshness. And thus the last state of each canvas is better than the first; for in the earliest stages it is difficult to detect the promise of what the final result will be. How often the vigour and eloquence of the first conception are turned and overlaid in the effort at completion!

THE FINE ART SOCIETY.

FRENCH art is seen again at the Fine Art Society's Galleries, but under a very different aspect. The artists of the *Gazette du Bon Ton* give one a first impression of having strayed into some vast cage where tropical butterflies disport themselves. What movement, what kaleidoscopic colour, what delightful frivolity, what joyous extravagance! Yet all is controlled by the spirit of art. It is impossible, where there are twenty-one exhibitors and close on three hundred drawings, to make mention of any by name or number. But one notes the pervading influence of the Russian ballet, not by any means alone in M. Bakst's contributions.

In the adjoining room are hung Mr. Benton Fletcher's paintings of Egypt. Having found a method which enables him to record unflatteringly the facts he wishes to convey, Mr. Fletcher is studious to avoid experiments in different manners. His is extremely accurate and finished work in its own fashion, and if it rather lacks individuality, it serves to bring before the visitor pleasingly enough the marvels, atmospheric and architectural, of the Delta and the desert. E. H.

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE twenty-fifth Congress was held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries on June 26th, under the presidency of Sir Arthur Evans, President of the Society of Antiquaries. The Annual Report of the Council, which was of a voluminous and informative character, was submitted, and the various subjects therein referred to discussed at length.

By the adoption of the Hon. Auditor's suggestions, the price of copies of the Annual Report of the Earthworks Committee was raised from 2s. 6d. per hundred to 3s. 9d., in order to avoid the usual financial deficit.

It was also decided in future to publish together the Council's Annual Report, the Statement of Accounts, and the Minutes of Congress, and not separately as heretofore.

The Hon. Secretary announced that the Subject-Matter Index of the Author's-Name Index of Archæological Papers, 1665-1890, was well in hand. The general opinion of Congress was in favour of expediting its completion, a purpose for which the Hon. Secretary was empowered to employ clerical aid.

Considerable discussion took place concerning the recommendation of the Council that, owing to financial loss incurred through the issue of Indexes of Archæological Papers published in 1908 and 1909 respectively, the manuscript of the 1910 Index should not be sent to the printer. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that the demand for the Index for 1908 was such that it was out of print, and that if all Societies in Union subscribed to the issue for 1909, the deficit would easily be met.

Sir Laurence Gomme proposed that the Annual Indexes, which extended from 1890 to 1910, be published as one with the Subject-Matter Index 1665-1890, which was in hand, and that the Council be requested to formulate a plan accordingly. The proposition was not carried.

Eventually it was decided to publish the Index for 1910, and, in addition, to combine and publish the Indexes for 1911 and 1912 as one volume, and those for 1913 and 1914 as another.

In order to meet the cost of the publication of Indexes, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Blagg (British Record Society), to recommend to the Council the desirability of raising the annual subscription of Societies in Union to 2*l.*, and as a result to give each Society twenty-five copies of the Indexes when published.

Mr. Albany F. Major summarized the Annual Report of the Earthworks Committee, of which he is Hon. Secretary. Consequent upon the passing of the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913, there had been changes in the composition of the Committee. A weak point in the Act was the absence of power to compensate owners for loss incurred through the scheduling of their property. It also seemed desirable for the Act to be applied to all ancient monuments on Crown or public lands. Records had been made of earthworks hitherto unnoticed, and Worlebury Camp, Somerset, had been placed under the protection of the Act. Damaging operations reported at Bokerley Dyke had been stopped. The Committee also recommended affiliated Societies to establish Earthwork Committees for their respective districts.

Major Freer (Leicestershire) brought forward the Ancient Monuments Amendment Bill, 1914. After the Bill had been discussed, the following resolution was passed:

"That until the Committee appointed by the Bench of Bishops has reported, and this Report has been considered, this Congress is of opinion that the Ancient Monuments Amendment Bill, 1914, ought not to be proceeded with in Parliament, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister and the First Commissioner of Works and to the introducer of the Bill."

With regard to the preservation of ecclesiastical buildings for the time being in use for ecclesiastical purposes, the Council reported that copies of resolutions passed at the meeting of the Congress, 1913, were sent to all cathedral chapter clerks and to all diocesan bishops and their chancellors. Replies had been received from fourteen chapters and seventeen bishops. The replies from the bishops were uniformly sympathetic, and many contained a reference

to the work of the Ancient Monuments (Churches) Committee, appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York early in July, 1913, to investigate the efficiency of the present Faculty system. It was said that the Committee hoped to be in a position to make a report in the course of a few months. In view of the bishops' replies to the resolutions, the Congress would doubtless feel assured that the authorities would fall into line by adopting any scheme which the report might suggest for strengthening the present system of Faculties. It might be hoped that the report would also contain suggestions whereby ordinary repairs, for which no Faculty was by custom required, in cases in which they were likely to obscure features of archæological interest, might be brought under expert supervision. More delicate was the case of cathedral churches, which lay outside the scope of the Committee's inquiry, since the Faculty system did not apply to them. The replies of the chapter clerks for the most part consisted of a courteous acknowledgment of the receipt of the resolutions and an assurance that they would be laid before the chapter. In the cases where the resolutions had already been submitted to the chapter, one reply said that they were duly noted and would be carefully considered; a second that the same due regard to architectural or historic considerations would be given in the future as in the past; and a third, that it was the custom of the dean and chapter to do nothing without the advice of competent architects. In the resolutions, the Congress made an appeal to the chapters to consider the advisability of inviting the Inspector of Ancient Monuments or some representative of the Society of Antiquaries to report upon alterations or extensive repairs before such were undertaken. In view of the replies, the Council's Report continued, the Congress would doubtless consider what further steps might be taken to promote the end in view. In this connexion attention might be drawn to the reply of the Dean of Ripon, whose letter ended with a request: "Should the scheme sketched out in your letter be followed out, we shall be glad to know more distinctly what is proposed."

Mr. Geo. C. Druce drew attention to Maiden Castle, Dorchester, having been under the care of H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments for some two or three years past.

In respect of the proposal made last year to sell silver flagons belonging to the church at East Horsley, Surrey, against which Congress protested, the Hon. Secretary stated that, as the result of correspondence received by him, it seemed that the proposed application for a Faculty would not be proceeded with.

The suggestion which was made by Mr. Alington (East Herts), that a Committee be formed to draw up a scheme for plotting Roman and pre-Roman roads, and for securing their scheduling as ancient monuments, was not adopted. Mr. Dale (Hampshire) pointed out that it was not generally known that Roman roads were within the purview of the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913, and that they could thus be protected.

The Hon. Secretary read a short report from the East Herts Archæological Society upon the completion of their record of all monumental inscriptions in Hertfordshire.

In concluding the Congress, the President regretted the inadequate organization of antiquarian studies in this country as compared with conditions abroad. He instanced the elaborate machinery in Italy, and urged that all interested parties should act together.

OLD MASTERS AND EARLY BRITISH MASTERS.

FRIDAY, June 26th, will be a memorable day at Messrs. Christie's, for on that occasion the pictures dispersed realized over 100,000*l.* A portrait by Titian headed the list, exceeding 13,500*l.* Gainsborough came next with a landscape exceeding 8,500*l.*, and a portrait exceeding 7,300*l.*; Romney figuring third with a portrait exceeding 7,500*l.*

The following were the property of Mr. A. M. Grenfell: J. Bogdani, A Flower Piece, roses, peonies, sunflowers, foxgloves, honeysuckle, and other flowers in a terra-cotta vase, 262*l.* 10*s.* F. Bol, Portrait of a Lady, in black figured dress with large sleeves, seated in an arm-chair, and facing slightly to the right, 892*l.* 10*s.* Q. Brekelenkam, A Frugal Meal, a cottage interior, with a table on which are a bowl of mussels and some bread, 756*l.* A. Cuyt, A Cookmaid, a young woman standing behind a table on which are placed a tub containing meat, a brass can, and vegetables, 315*l.* G. Dow, Portrait of a Lady, in black silk dress edged with brown fur, with inscription "Ætat 92. A° 1643," 3,045*l.* Pieter Dubordieu, A Portrait Group, a gentleman seated, resting his elbow upon a table; before him is seated his wife, while behind her stands their son, resting his hand on the back of his father's chair, 1,260*l.* A. van Everdingen, A Rocky Waterfall, 210*l.* J. van der Heyden, A Château, across a pasture is seen an old red-brick mansion with a high wall, and gateway on the left, 315*l.* Ph. de Koninck, An Extensive Landscape, in the front a winding river between high banks; on the left a woman on horseback, conversing with a shepherd who tends his flock, 892*l.* 10*s.* N. Maes, A. Meyers, in black dress, with white linen frills and lace cravat, and long flowing hair; resting his left arm on a pedestal, 1,050*l.*; Portrait of a Youth, in black dress, with cloak thrown over his left shoulder; long flowing hair; his right hand touching the tassels of his collar, 441*l.* M. J. Mierevelt, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress, with black head-dress, and inscription "Ætat 63 A° 1645," 598*l.* 10*s.* D. Mytens, King Charles I., in grey dress, richly embroidered with silver braid, the tunic slashed with white, 861*l.* A. van der Neer, A River Scene, Moonlight, 336*l.* S. van Ruysdael, A River Scene, on the right bank of the river an old oak, two anglers in a boat in the foreground, 315*l.* H. Steenwyck, Charles I. at Theobalds Park, the interior of the mansion, showing three stairs leading down to a doorway on the left, through which the King and Queen Henrietta Maria are seen entering, 588*l.* Van Dyck, Countess of Chesterfield, in orange-coloured cloak with slashed sleeves, 1,340*l.* H. C. van Vliet, The Interior of the Oude Kerk, Delft, 451*l.* 10*s.* Ph. Wouwermans, The Door of a Cabaret, 861*l.* Gainsborough, A Landscape with Cattle, in the foreground a group of cows, two of which are standing and five lying down, 8,610*l.*; A Sandy Road, 294*l.* Hoppner, Mrs. Fuller, in white muslin dress with blue sash, seated in a crimson arm-chair, holding a quill pen in her left hand, 997*l.* 10*s.* Lawrence, Lady Elizabeth Foster, afterwards Duchess of Devonshire, as a sibyl, in dark dress with crimson embroidered bodice cut low at the neck, and yellow underskirt, 5,880*l.* Morland, Gipsies, a rustic, in grey costume, with his daughter, seated under a large spreading oak, before them a camp-fire and a cooking-pot, 367*l.* 10*s.* Opie, The Country Girl, in brown bodice with white sleeves, seated on a bank in a wood, holding a basket on her left arm, 651*l.* Reynolds, George, second Earl of Tyrconnel, in a crimson and gold stamped velvet coat and vest, resting his left hand on a table, 325*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. Frances Fortescue, in white cloak over a pink bodice, her arms folded before her, and resting on a green cushion, 378*l.*; Miss Theophila Palmer, in white silk cape over a red bodice, a spray of rosebuds in the front of her dress, 1,207*l.* 10*s.*; Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, in blue coat and white vest trimmed with gold braid, wearing ribbon and star of the Bath, 357*l.* S. Scott, A View through the Archway of Old Westminster Bridge, 504*l.*; The Church of St. Magnus the Martyr, Fish Street Hill, 420*l.* G. F. Watts, A Greek Idyll, sea nymphs, a Triton, and infants sporting on a rocky coast, 294*l.* A. Canaletto, The Atrium of a Palace, 441*l.* Titian, A Man with a Red Cap, supposed to represent the Lorenzo de Medicis, Duke of Urbino, who was born in 1492, and died in 1519, 13,650*l.* Paolo Uccello, The Fall of Pisa in 1406, and The Battle of Anghiari in 1440, a pair, 1,522*l.* 10*s.*

The following were the property of Sir Frederick Arundell de la Pole: T. Hudson, Sir John and Lady Pole, the lady wearing a pink satin dress, cut low at the neck, and a double string of pearls around her neck; she is seated in a landscape on the right, and faces Sir John, who leans on his stick, 546*l.* Romney, Sir John William de la

Pole, in scarlet hunting coat, standing under some trees in a landscape, resting his right arm on a fence, 3,150*l.*

The following was the property of Col. F. Strickland Constable: Romney, Miss Constable, in white muslin dress, blue sash, and big light-brown hat trimmed with wheat-ears, her auburn hair falling loosely on her shoulders, 7,500*l.*

The next was the property of Sir Herbert Ramsay: Raeburn, Lady Ramsay, in white muslin dress, and mauve sash and scarf; seated in a landscape, with her hands folded on her lap, 4,830*l.*

The following were the property of Capt. Drummond of Megginch Castle: Romney, Miss Jean Atholl Drummond, in white dress, and sash formed of three green bands, wearing a gold necklet of three small chains, 840*l.*; Mrs. Drummond, in greenish-grey dress and white fichu, and wearing a white muslin cap, 525*l.*

The following were the property of Mr. W. Lindsay Alexander of Pinkieburn: Raeburn, Dr. Alexander Lindsay of Pinkieburn, whole length, facing the front, attired in black dress, stockings and shoes; standing by the side of a pedestal, on which he rests his left elbow; a brown and white spaniel lies on the ground at his feet, 3,255*l.*; The Rev. James Lindsay of Pinkieburn, in dark dress, seated to the left in a crimson chair by the side of a table, on which lies an open book, 367*l.* 10*s.*

A set of eight decorative panels by H. Robert were the property of Mr. H. J. King: A River Scene, with a broken bridge, cart, boat, and figures; A Colonnade, with a fountain, statues, and figures; A Rocky Archway; A Woody River Scene; A Rocky Waterfall; A Bay Scene; A Colonnade, with groups of figures on a terrace; and A River Scene, with a temple, figures, and dog, 3,150*l.*

The Dashwood Heirlooms had been removed from Wherstead Park, Ipswich, and were sold by direction of Mr. Charles E. Dashwood: Drawings, The Harland Family, with portraits of Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Susannah his wife, and Frances, Marianne, Susannah, and Robert, their four children, seated round a table, 262*l.* 10*s.* F. Cotes, Lord Orwell, when a boy, in blue coat and red cloak trimmed with gold braid, 220*l.* 10*s.* Pictures: Cosway, Frances, Countess Dillon, in blue dress with white lace trimming; seated in an apartment, holding a letter, 325*l.* 10*s.*; Miss Marianne Dorothy Harland (afterwards Mrs. Dalrymple), in white dress, and cloak with yellow ribbons; seated in her boudoir, playing a harp, 892*l.* 10*s.* F. Cotes, Alice, Countess of Shipbrook (née Ibbetson), in white silk dress, striped with gold; seated in a garden, holding a lute, which rests upon her knee, 861*l.* Gainsborough, Admiral Edward Vernon, in crimson coat and grey wig, holding the hilt of his sword in his left hand, and his black hat under his arm, 735*l.* B. du Pan, Portrait of a Boy, in blue coat, with red vest and breeches; standing in an archway, holding a battle-dore; a dog by his side, 304*l.* 10*s.* Reynolds, General Charles Vernon, in armour, with red sash, looking to the front over his right shoulder, 241*l.* 10*s.* Romney, Sir Robert Harland, in brown coat, yellow breeches, and buff gaiters; standing in a landscape, leaning his left arm on a pedestal, and holding with his right hand a gun, 5,460*l.* Canaletto School, A View of Venice from the Riva Scialovone, 294*l.* G. van den Eeckhout, A Cavalier, in buff tunic, smoking; and A Lady, in red bodice, seated, holding a glass of wine, a pair, 330*l.* 15*s.*

The remainder were from different properties: D. Gardner, Countess of Buckinghamshire, a pastel; she wears a pink dress and black satin overskirt, with pink and white feathers in her powdered hair, 577*l.* 10*s.* Lawrence, Raby Williams, in grey coat with bright blue collar and yellow vest, figure facing front, and head slightly turned to the left, 420*l.*; Lewis Williams, in red coat and buff vest, head turned to the right, 483*l.* Raeburn, Col. Duff of Fetteresso, in green coat and striped yellow vest, 504*l.*; Mrs. Maclean of Kinlochaline, in white muslin dress cut low at the neck, with yellow sash and mauve scarf, 441*l.*; Mrs. Pitcairn, in brown silk dress, with white muslin apron and kerchief, seated in an arm-chair, with her hands folded in her lap, 1,837*l.* 10*s.*; Provost John Pitcairn of Dundee, in brown coat, vest, and breeches, seated in an arm-chair, with his hands folded in front of him, 892*l.* 10*s.* H. Thomson, Crossing the Brook, 3,045*l.* Romney, Mrs. Bruce, in white muslin dress and loose blue cloak, resting her hands on her lap, and holding a small mirror, 787*l.* 10*s.* Gainsborough, Portrait of a Lady, in white muslin dress cut low at the neck, and embroidered with small gold flowers; blue sash; her hair done high, and dressed with a blue ribbon, 7,350*l.*; A Pastoral Scene, a clearing in a forest, with a group of figures, consisting of two milkmaids, a peasant, and a dog, 966*l.*

The total of the sale amounted to 100,148*l.* 8*s.*

Fine Art Gossip.

WE do not think that the cause and the growth of art will be greatly enhanced by the magenta-covered *Blast*, edited by Mr. Wyndham Lewis. Expletives in half inch type, however lavish and richly deserved, lose their emphasis from their very size. In themselves, moreover, the axioms of the various gentlemen associated with the editor, if meteoric, are also vague; for example, we are told that the "People (witness dearth of folk-songs, &c.) is incapable of art"; but we are not told why. In a publication that aims at fearless exposure we find but little about those other publications which, by creating and dictating "public opinion," have destroyed its spontaneity. This is a greater surprise to us than any of Mr. Lewis's startling head-lines. If he had taken the axiom about the people and another, "Dehumanization is the chief diagnostic of the Modern World," and explained these, we might have been impressed, as well as enlightened; but perhaps more is reserved for the next issue.

Some of the writing in this blastodermic production merits attention, notably "Indissoluble Matrimony," and—to a lesser extent—"The Saddest Story"; and some readers may be interested in the diatribes labelled "Inner Necessity." Spencer Gore's "Brighton Pier" and "Richmond Houses" are restful, after the various weird Epsteins and other drawings of which, we confess, we hardly see the point—or points; they have, indeed, their peculiar universality of maze and movement, but no comprehensible detail seems to emerge: perhaps it will emerge some day, if only to justify the title "Futurism"; though (we were nearly forgetting this) one of the axioms we read in these pages is that "Futurism is the disgorging spray of a vortex with no drive behind it, Dispersal"; so perhaps *Blast* is not a Futurist, but rather a Vorticist effusion.

ADMISSION to the Victoria and Albert Museum has been free every day since last Wednesday.

THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY OF LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY is holding an exhibition of the antiquities discovered during the past five seasons in the excavations which have been going on under its auspices at Meroë. They are to be seen in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries next Tuesday—being the opening day—until Saturday, the 25th inst. They include decorated pottery, sculptures, and inscriptions; jewels, coins, and objects in gold; and copies of frescoes, as well as many other interesting finds.

UNDER the auspices of the University Extension Board of the University of London, Mr. Allen S. Walker, well known as the author of lectures on "The History and Architecture of London," will serve as a guide in a series of four visits to be made on the Saturdays of this month to four cathedrals, Chichester, Canterbury, Ely, and Winchester, in the order named. If time admits, Mr. Walker will conduct his students round some of the more interesting parts of the town in which the Cathedral is situated, and the party will return to town in the evening. The number of tickets is strictly limited, and early application for them is desirable.

THE NORTHWICK ENGRAVINGS.

WE recorded last week the principal prices realized on the first three days of the sale of these engravings. The only item of importance on the concluding day, Thursday, June 25th, was a first state of "Nature" (Lady Hamilton), by J. H. Smith after Romney, which realized 346*l.* 10*s.*

The total of the four days' sale was 19,327*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Musical Gossip.

ANOTHER new opera was produced at Drury Lane on the evening of June 26th, namely, Rimsky Korsakoff's 'Nuit de Mai.' We have already heard his 'Ivan le Terrible,' an earlier work of great interest; this one, however, is of quite a different character. There are some delightful Russian folk-dances with singing and action: 'The Millet' and 'The Raven' are both very old, and are popular throughout Russia. The work is described on the libretto as a "Fantastic-Comic Opera." So far as the music is concerned, it is pleasant and, of course, cleverly scored, for Rimsky-Korsakoff is strong in that way. But to appreciate the fantastic-comic elements of the piece was only possible to those well acquainted with Gogol's novel, on which the book is based, or to those who could understand the words sung by the performers. Possibly the story was amusing. Anyhow, it did not offer the composer a chance of showing the power he displayed in 'Ivan le Terrible,' and probably in other operas of his which enjoy a good reputation, but have not been given in this country.

THE revival of Signor Arrigo Boito's 'Mefistofele' at Covent Garden yesterday week must have been a novelty to many, for, since its production at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1880, it has been given only a few times, the last occasion being, we believe, at Covent Garden in 1905. It was more interesting then than it is now. The opera is certainly unequal, though it contains some strong pages. It was produced in its revised form at Bologna in 1875. Wagner's 'Ring' came out at Bayreuth in the following year, and since then a young Italian school has sprung up. It is therefore difficult for the present generation to take serious interest in 'Mefistofele.' Moreover, as regards the public, Gounod's 'Faust,' though older, and less in accordance with Goethe's poem, is bound, owing to its melodic inspiration, to enjoy greater favour.

M. Didur, again the Mefistofele as in 1905, was good, while Mr. John Cormack, the Faust, sang well. Madame Claudia Muzio, who impersonated Marguerite, more than maintained the first good impression she created. Madame Bérat was excellent as Marthe. Signor Polacco conducted.

THIS evening will be produced at Drury Lane Mr. Josef Holbrooke's Celtic music-drama 'Dylan,' the libretto of which is by T. E. Ellis (Lord Howard de Walden). It is, in fact, the second part of a trilogy, of which the first, 'The Children of Don,' was given at the London Opera-House. Of Mr. Holbrooke's merits as a composer there is no need to speak, for he has produced many vocal and instrumental works; and, even though 'The Children of Don' from a dramatic point of view was not satisfactory, there were many signs of skill in the orchestral music. The work will be given under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham.

THE special concert at Queen's Hall on June 26th, with the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Strauss, was of great interest, though it calls for little notice. In 1910 Dr. Strauss's conducting of a Mozart Symphony, the 'Jupiter,' was so remarkable that a general wish was expressed to hear another Mozart Symphony under his direction. The one in C minor was chosen, and the special charm of the performance again lay in its simplicity; but the power to create an eighteenth-century atmosphere, or one might say a Mozart atmosphere, is all the more striking in a composer-conductor whose music is so

different. That Dr. Strauss can accomplish this is a strong proof of his genuine admiration of Mozart's genius. The remainder of the programme was devoted to the symphonic poems, 'Tod und Verklärung,' 'Don Juan,' and 'Till Eulenspiegel,' of which splendid performances were given. Madame Elena Gerhardt, who was in fine voice, sang three of Dr. Strauss's *Lieder*, for which he had written orchestral accompaniments.

AT the second of the two orchestral concerts given at Queen's Hall on the 25th ult., with the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Signor L. Camilieri, the performances of Beethoven's C minor Symphony and other works were thoroughly good. A marked feature of the afternoon was the appearance of Signor Pasquale Amato from the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York. He has a rich baritone voice, and his renderings of the Prologue from 'Pagliacci,' and of Rossini's 'Largo ac factotum,' showed him to be an artist of the first rank.

AT Master Solomon's second concert, which took place last Wednesday evening at Queen's Hall, he played the whole of Tchaikowsky's Concerto in B flat minor. We hope his excellent teacher, Miss Mathilde Verne, is alive to the danger of exposing a child to the strain of studying and of performing a long work which tries the strength of full-grown pianists, and to the excitement of applause and recalls.

THERE is one sign that Mr. Percy Grainger is a true artist: his performances at his pianoforte recital last Tuesday afternoon were not all equally good. His rendering of a detached Bach Fugue in A minor was full of life, and, as it is seldom heard, proved much more interesting than the usual organ fugue transcriptions. Ravel's characteristic 'Ondine' and 'Le Gibet' were ably interpreted, especially the second, one of the composer's most successful genre tone-pictures. Mr. Grainger played Albeniz's delightful 'Triana,' also Chopin's 'Barcarolle,' Op. 60, yet in neither was he at his best. Justice was done to some pieces by Grieg, of whose music Mr. Grainger is a sympathetic interpreter.

THE SOCIETY OF WOMEN MUSICIANS gave a concert at the Æolian Hall last Tuesday evening in honour of their President, Madame Chaminade. The programme opened with her Second Pianoforte Trio, in the rendering of which she was assisted by Madame Beatrice Langley and Miss May Mukle. Though light in style, the music shows sound workmanship, and the middle movement, a Lento, is particularly concise and expressive. Madame Chaminade, suffering from rheumatism in the right hand, was unable to play her solos; but, with the assistance of Madame Alma Haas, bright performances were given of her orchestral pieces, 'Intermède' and 'Pas de Cymbales,' arranged for two pianos. Two charming songs by Madame Chaminade were effectively sung by Madame Ada Crossley. Taking songs by Miss Marion Scott, Vice-President of the Society, were contributed by Mr. Ernest Groom.

MADAME JULIE AUTRAN, at her recital last Monday evening at Bechstein Hall, was heard to advantage in airs by Lully and Jean Jacques Rousseau, though for the former, the 'Air du Sommeil' from 'Persée,' a pianoforte accompaniment is cold, while that to 'Le Rosier' was out of keeping with the period. Signor Luigi Magistretti played two solos on the harp: Rameau's 'L'Égyptienne' and Bach's 'Chromatische Fantaisie und Fuge.' The

first was a great success, for it suits the instrument, and was rendered with marked delicacy. Bach's work was written for the clavichord, but the twanging of the harp strings recalled the harpsichord, the action of which is different. The rendering, too, of the music was not always clear.

THE twentieth season of Promenade Concerts under the conductorship of Sir Henry J. Wood, and the management of Mr. Robert Newman, will open at Queen's Hall on Saturday, August 15th, and end on October 24th.

AT the June Convocation at Durham the degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on Mr. Nicholas Kilburn, who for forty years has done so much to spread a knowledge of good music throughout the North-Eastern counties. He has been conductor of the Auckland Musical Society since 1875; of the Middlesbrough Musical Union since 1882; and of the Sunderland Philharmonic since 1885.

KARL AMENDA, a theological student born in Courland, was very fond of music, and went in 1798 to Vienna, where he became a great friend of Beethoven's. He, however, had to return home a year later. The composer sent him his Quartet in F major, Op. 18, No. 1, and begged him to keep the manuscript to himself, as he (Beethoven) had since made changes in it. Dr. Riemann in his revised edition of Thayer's second volume of 'Beethoven's Leben' states that there are hopes of this first version being found. Some months ago a version of that Quartet was offered for sale in Berlin, and it is said to be in Beethoven's handwriting. It is dated June 25th, 1799, and is dedicated to Karl Ferdinand Amenda, provost in Talsen, Kurland, with the inscription already published in Kalischer's edition of Beethoven's letters.

SIR FRANCIS CAMPBELL, late Principal of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, died on Tuesday last, in his 82nd year. He was born in America, the son of a Scotch emigrant, and was blinded in early childhood by an accident. He had not only blindness, but also poverty, to contend with, and his whole career is a striking example of pluck as well as of ability. He taught music first in a school for the blind at Tennessee, and went thence to Harvard for a time. Losing his savings, he returned to Tennessee as musical director of a girls' school; became head of the musical department of the Perkins Institute at Boston; and in 1871, after a tour of all the institutions for the blind in Europe, came to London, where, in conjunction with Dr. Armitage, he founded the College at Norwood. He suffered severely during the American Civil War for his steady opposition to slavery, and he was the first blind man to ascend Mont Blanc.

A NEW concert-hall was inaugurated last month at Hanover. It has seating room for 3,500 persons, and the platform will hold an orchestra of 120 and a choir of 600. There is also a smaller hall for chamber-music performances. MM. Max Reger and Siegfried Wagner took part in the opening ceremony.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Special Concert, 8.30, Royal Albert Hall.
- MON.—Par. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
- MON.—Bay. Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
- MON. — Armando Locanto's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
- TUES. — Miss K. B. Prince's Evening Concert, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
- TUES. — Reginald Sonnevill's Morning Concert, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
- TUES. — Karyle Benoit's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- TUES. — Rodolfa Lhombino's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- WED. — M. Vladimir Rozing's Song Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
- WED. — Carl Weber's Annual Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- FRI. — Special Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- FRI. — Hans Ebell's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

IRISH DRAMA.

OF the five plays now published in book form the 'Country Dressmaker' is being given this week at the Court Theatre. It is worth seeing on the stage, as are the other four also; they cannot but receive thorough and illuminating treatment at the hands of such experts as are the Irish Players.

But even in book form we can appreciate Mr. Fitzmaurice's delicate but strong work, his accuracy in portraiture and dialogue, his insight into strange, primitive, and grim recesses in the minds of those who bind themselves mentally so closely to the earth where they live, and their forefathers lived before them. Notable throughout, this is especially prominent in two of the plays, 'The Pie Dish' and 'The Magic Glasses'; they are quite unlike anything in the ordinary range of drama—even Irish drama—unless we select Mr. Yeats's 'Hourglass' as a possible analogy; and 'The Hourglass' is, after all, buoyed up to that spiritual exaltation which it conveys by the introduction of the supernatural. 'The Magic Glasses' and 'The Dandy Dolls,' on the other hand, reveal the actual beliefs, magical and mediæval, of an archaic country-side where the Priest, the Hagwoman, and the Doctor of what to-day one would call Quackery (though for him it is, perhaps, a species of hypnotic alchemy) dispute with one another for the souls of peasants who are wavering in their allegiance between saints and demons equally potent and present. That same allegiance—vivid as the sunlight, dark and fearful as the storms that beset them in the winter-time—inspires on their lips a speech that a more dull-tinted, more tritely educated people finds it difficult to comprehend, though it may—and, indeed, must—accept it, for it bears conviction with it. We see the reality through the mist of differing atmosphere, and the mental effect is all-persuasive from the very detachment which it suggests: as of some strange, archaic, but true pastoral, such as D'Annunzio conveys at times—in his 'Figlia di Jorio,' for example.

One play in this series interprets another: the passages at the end of 'The Dandy Dolls' enable us to comprehend the actuality of the finale of 'The Moonlighters,' and to recognize, as natural and spontaneous, speech that would seem in another environment sheer exoticism.

We need such interpretation; otherwise we—in our uneventful, or, at best, merely socially eventful lives—should not be able to face and believe in the realities which these plays bring home to us.

Five Plays. By George Fitzmaurice. (Maunsel & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

Dramatic Gossip.

ALTHOUGH designated as a comedy on the programme, 'The Country Dressmaker,' by Mr. Fitzmaurice, which the Irish Players produced during the early part of the week at the Court, approximates to pure farce. Like most farce, it has its *longueurs*, but these were more than compensated for by situations which gave the drolleries of Messrs. Arthur Sinclair, J. M. Kerrigan, and Fred O'Donovan full play. The story turns on the homecoming of a young man from America, where he has made his fortune. Some distant relations, who are in financial difficulties, determine that he shall marry into the family, but their plans are upset by the young man himself, who finds waiting for him the girl he left behind some ten years before. The needy family, however, do not give up hope easily, and a battle royal ensues over the young fellow's body. To see Mr. Sinclair leading the attacking forces, consisting of his wife, son, and two daughters, into his rival's kitchen on the eve of the wedding; to hear him using all the eloquence he can summon up to persuade the errant youth of the superior attractions of his own daughters, either one, it does not matter which; to see him standing in the doorway, cheering on his hosts in the fight for literal possession which takes place in the roadway; and finally, to behold him engaging in mortal combat with a neighbour of the enemy—all this is a sheer delight. The final re-entry of the other army, few in numbers, hatless, collarless, dusty, out of breath, but entirely triumphant, bearing with them the prospective bridegroom, was one of the most amusing scenes in which it has been our fortune to see the company. The feminine parts were almost negligible; but Eileen O'Doherty made an attractive figure of the country dressmaker, though the part is somewhat enigmatical. In view of the heat the whole cast played with remarkable speed and zest.

The play was preceded by Synge's powerful 'Riders to the Sea,' in which the company once more demonstrated their capacity for the masterly acting of tragedy. We were sorry again to note the usual batch of Philistines blundering into the stalls after the curtain had gone up, and holding audible conversation. Surely half-past eight is a reasonable hour. In a play like 'Riders to the Sea' such disturbance is specially annoying.

We are glad to note that the Lord Chamberlain has at last removed his ban from Ibsen's 'Ghosts' and Maeterlinck's 'Monna Vanna.' Mr. J. T. Grein announces a matinée of the former piece at the Haymarket on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

We regret to notice the death on Wednesday of Mr. Edmund Payne, the well-known Gaiety comedian. Born in 1865, he made his first appearance on the stage in 1880 in a pantomime at Market Harborough; but it was not until 1892 that he really made a hit. In that year he played Shrimp in the successful musical comedy 'In Town' at the Gaiety, and established a reputation as a rising comedian, afterwards appearing successfully in a long line of similar productions. His name will always be associated with the Gaiety, though during the last year or so he played at other theatres. As a comedian his lisp and appearance were great assets to him.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. W. H.—P. H. D.—R. T. E.—A. F. B.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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History

Edited by

HAROLD F. B. WHEELER,
F.R.Hist.S.

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REPLIES:—Sir Gregory Norton, the Regicide, and his Son Sir Henry—Chapel-house—Tippoo Sahib's Stick—"Blizard" as a Surname—Missionary Ship Duff—Alexander Strahan—Henry Hase—The "Flash" of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—"Among the blind the one-eyed man is king"—"Corvicer"—Books on Chelsea—Sir Jacob Adolphus—"Titmarsh" in an Alleged Poem by Tennyson—Nell Gwyn: Rose Gwyn—John Swinfen—"The Broad Arrow"—"Blandandered"—Lombard Street Bankers: Sir Stephen Evance—Rev. Richard Scott—Voyage of the Providence: Capt. Bligh—Dido's Purchase of Land—"Iona"—Old Etonians—Danish Lyrics—Privy Counsellors—Elfou—West Indian Families—Rawdon Family.

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